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BY

R. JOHNSTON, F.R.G.S.,

AUTHOR OF "THE CIVIL SERVICE ARITHMETIC," ETC.

TENTH EDITION.

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BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

INTRODUCTION.

SPELLING is the art of expressing words by their proper letters.

WORDS are articulate sounds, used by common consent, as signs of our ideas.*

A SYLLABLE is a distinct sound, uttered by a single impulse of the voice.

A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable;* a word of two syllables a *dissyllable;* a word of three a *trisyllable;* and a word of four or more syllables, a *polysyllable.*

A LETTER is the first principle, or least part in a word.

Our Alphabet consists of 26 letters, which are divided into vowels or letters that can be perfectly sounded by themselves, and consonants, which can only be sounded with the aid of a vowel.

We consider it quite sufficient for the present little book to give the long and short sounds of the vowels, which will be found at page 21.

The following remarks will be found useful:—

B is silent when it follows *m* in the same syllable; as, dum*b* lam*b*.† It is also silent when followed by *t* in the same syllable; as, doubt, debtor.

* Words of the same sound are called *paronymes;* words of the same meaning are called *synonymes.*

† It is sounded in *rhomb* and *succumb.*

C, at the end of a syllable, and before *a*, *o*, *u*, *r*, *l*, and *t*, sounds like K; as, *cart*, *cot*, *curious*, *craft*, *cloth*, *flaccid*. It has the sound of *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as, *centre*, *cigar*, *mercy*. In a few words it is silent; as, *czar*, indict, victuals.

D sometimes sounds like *j*; as, *soldier*.

F in one word—*of*, sounds like *v*.

G, at the end of a word, or before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, is hard; as, bag, gay, got, gun, glory. It is soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*;* as, *genius*, *ginger*, *Egypt*.

H is silent after *r*; as, *rhubarb*.

J has the same sound as soft *g*; as, *serjeant*.

K, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, has the sound of *c* hard; as, *kept*, *skirt*, *murky*. It is silent before *n*; as, *knife*, *knocker*.

L is often silent; as, half, calm.

N, when ending a syllable and preceded by *m*, is silent; as, *hymn*.

P is silent often; as, in *psalm*, *Ptolemy*.

Ph very often has the sound of *f*; as, *physic*, *philosophy*; and sometimes the sound of *v*; as, in *Stephen*, *nephew*.

Q is always followed by *u*.

R has two sounds, a rough one, as in *Rome*, *river*; and a smooth one, as in *bard*, *card*. In the unaccented termination *re*, it is sounded after *e*; as, *fibre*, *centre*.

S is sometimes sounded like *z*; as, in *besom*, *nasal*; and it is often mute; as in *isle*, *viscount*.

T.—*Ti* before a vowel, preceded by the accent, has the sound of *sh*; as in *salvation*.

V has uniformly the same sound, and is never silent.

W is silent before *r*; as in *wrap*, *wrong*. When heard as a vowel it sounds like *u*; as in *draw*, *now*.

X has frequently the sound of *ks*; as in *exit*, *exercise*; and sometimes like *gz*; as in *exert*, *exhort*. At the beginning of a proper name, taken from the Greek, it has the sound of *z*; as *Xenophon*, *Xerxes*.

Y, when used as a vowel, has the sound of *i*; as in *rhyme*.

* There are a few exceptions:—*get*, *gimlet*, *gewgaw*.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

SPELLING-BOOK.

MONOSYLLABIC TESTS.

ache *(ake)*
aught *(awt)*
badge
baste
bathe
beeves
blanch
blithe
blotch
blouse
bomb
borne
bounce
breathe
breeze
bricks
bronze
browse
bruise
buoy *(boy)*
brusk or brusque *(broosk)*
calm *(kam)*
calves
cease
chāfe
chasm *(kazm)*
chāste
chintz
choir *(kwīr)*
chouse
chrism *(krizm)*
cleanse *(klenz)*
clique *(kleek)*
chyle *(kile)*
clothe
corps *(kōr)*
corpse *(korps)*
cringe
crypt
czar *(zar)*
dense
depths
dirge
doubt
douche *(doosh)*
dough
drachm
dreamt
drought
drudge
dumb
eaves
e'er
eighth
else
err
farce
flange
flounce
fraught

freight
fringe
fuss

gauze
gaol *(jāle)*
ghost
glimpse
gorge
gnaw
gnash
gorse *(gors)*
groove
growth
grudge

haunt
hawk
hearse
hearth
height
hinge
hoarse
hough
howl

jaunt
joist
joust *(just)*
juice

khan *(kawn)*
knack
knoll
knout
known
kraal

lathe
league
liege
loathe
lymph
lynch
lynx

mange
Manx
meant
mew
mince
moult
mulct
myrrh
myth

newt
niche
niece
noose
nudge

nymph

ooze
oust
ounce

peach
pearl
phrase
plague *(plāg)*
pledge
plunge
prawn
preach
psalm
pshaw
purge
pyre

qualm
quartz
quash
queue *(ku)*
quoif
quoit

realm
rheum *(room)*
rhomb
rhythm

rinse
rogue
rouge (*roozh*)
salve
scald
scarce
scheme
schism
sconce
scourge
scythe
seize
serge
shawl
sheik
shield
shrewd
shrimp
siege
sieve
since
singe
sledge
sleeve
slouch
sneeze
soothe
source
sparse
sphinx
sponge
squash
squeeze
strength
swerve
swathe
tease
thatch
theme
thieves
thrift
thwart
thyme (*time*)
tierce
tinge
tithe
tongue
torque (*tork*)
tour
trait
trance
trounce
trudge
twelfth
twinge
twitch
type
urge
vague
valve
vault
verge
vogue
waltz
warmth
weight
wheeze
whence
whiff
whose
worse
wrench
wretch
wrought
yacht
yearn
yeast
zest
Zouave (*zwăv*)

MONOSYLLABIC PARONYMES.

Meanings and Distinctions.

Adds, sums up, increases.
Adze, a tool used by coopers.

Ail, to feel pain, grief, &c.
Ale, drink made from malt and hops.

Air, the atmosphere.
Aire, a river in Yorkshire.
Ere, before, sooner than.
E'er, a contraction for ever.
Heir, the eldest son; one who inherits a property or an estate in regular descent from another person.
Ayr, a county, town, and river of Scotland.

All, the whole.
Awl, an instrument for making small holes in wood, leather, &c.

Ant, a very small insect.
Aunt, a father or mother's sister.

Arc, an arch; a part of a circle.
Ark, a chest, a ship (as Noah's Ark.)

Ate, did eat.
Eight, a number equal to twice four

Aught, anything.
Ought, should; obliged to do.

Bad, ill, wicked; inferior.
Bade, did bid; commanded.

Bail, security given.
Bale, *s.* a bundle or package of goods folded up; *v.* to throw water out of a boat.

Bait, *s.* a lure; *v.* to harass.
Bate, to lessen; same as abate.

Ball, anything round as a sphere or globe; an entertainment of dancing.
Bawl, to shout out.

Bare, naked.
Bear, *s.* a wild beast; also a star; *v.* to carry; to produce.

Bark, *s.* the rind or covering of a tree; *v.* to cry as a dog.
Barque,* a small ship.

Base, low; the bottom.
Bass, the lowest part in music.

Bay, a colour; the laurel tree; an opening or gulf; a wide entrance.
Bey, a Turkish governor.

Bays, the plural of bay.
Baize, coarse woollen cloth.

Be, to exist.
Bee, an insect.

Beach, the strand, the shore.
Beech, a tree.

Bean, the seed of a plant.
Been, from the verb to be.

* Can be written bark.

Beat, *s.* a stroke, or its sound, recurring at intervals, as the pulse; *v.* to strike; to tread as a path.
Beet, a vegetable.

Beer, malt liquor.
Bier, for bearing the dead to the grave.

Bell, for sounding or ringing.
Belle, a gay young lady.

Bite, to seize with the teeth.
Bight, a small bay; the bend or coil of a rope.

Berth, a bed in a ship; an official situation.
Birth, being born; descent.

Blew, did blow.
Blue, a colour.

Blite, a genus of plants called strawberry-spinach.
Blight, to blast; to frustrate growth.

Boar, a male pig.
Pore, *v.* to tease with talk; to make a hole; *s.* a kind of whirlpool formed by the meeting of the waters of a river with the rising tide.

Bow, *(bō)* a curve; a bend.
Beau, a fop.

Borne, *(bōrn)* carried, conveyed.
Bourn, a limit; a bound.

Bow, *v.* to bend; *s.* an act of courtesy.
Bough, a branch of a tree.

Brake, a thicket of shrubs and brambles; a kind of harrow; a machine which retards the motion of carriage-wheels.
Break, to smash; to burst.

Brays, cries as an ass.
Braze, to cover or solder with brass.

Bread, food made from corn, wheat, &c.
Bred, reared; brought up.

Brest, a large sea-port in France.
Breast, a part of the front of the body beneath the neck.

Breach, a break or opening: a breaking of law, contract, &c.
Breech, a part of the body; the hinder part of a gun.

Brews, makes ale or porter.
Bruise, *s.* a hurt; *v.* to crush.

Broach, *s.* a spit; *v.* to tap.
Brooch, a jewel worn by ladies.

Boy, a male child.
Buoy, *s.* a floating mark in a harbour; *v.* to float.

Bruit, *s.* a rumour: *v.* to rumour or noise abroad.
Brute, rough; stupid; one of the lower animals.

But, except; only.
Butt, *s.* a cask; an object of ridicule; an angular ridge of land; *v.* to gore.

Buy, to purchase.
By,* near; beside.

* In composition it means something irregular, private, or retired; hence by-path, by-law, by-view.

Call, *s.* a short visit; *v.* to name.
Caul, a kind of net; a wig.

Cause, *s.* a reason; a suit or action: *v.* to produce an effect.
Caws, does caw as a crow or raven.

Cane, *s.* a reed, a walking-stick: *v.* to strike with a stick.
Cain, a man's name.

Cask, a barrel.
Casque,* a helmet, a head-piece.

Caste, a tribe or class,
Cast, *s.* a moulded figure; *v.* to throw.

Cede, to yield; to give up.
Seed, what is sown; progeny.

Cell, a small room (as in a prison); a small cavity.
Sell, to give for a price.

Cense, to perfume with odours.
Sense, faculty of perception: meaning.

Cent, a hundred; a small coin.
Sent, did send, despatched.
Scent, a smell, perfume.

Cere, to cover with wax.
Sear, *adj.* dry; yellow: *v.* to cauterize.
Seer, *v.* one who foresees; *s.* a prophet.
Sere, same as sear.

* Also written *cask*.

Chop, *s.* a slice or piece of meat: *v.* to mince.
Chap, *v.* to become sore by small clefts or openings: *s.* the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

Chair, *s.* a seat; the seat of one in authority; *v.* to carry publicly in triumph.
Char, to do jobs of work.

Check, to restrain; to test the accuracy of an account or document.
Cheque, an order addressed to a bank to pay money for a person who keeps an account in it.†

Choir, a band of singers.
Quire, twenty-four sheets of paper.

Choose, to select; to prefer.
Chews, eats; grinds with the teeth.

Chord, in music a combination of tones forming harmony.
Cord, a rather thick string.

Chuff, a clownish person.
Chough, a kind of crow with red legs found in Cornwall.

Cite, to summon; to indite.
Site, a situation.
Sight, view, vision.

Clause, a part of a sentence.
Claws, talons of a bird.

Clime, climate.
Climb, to mount up; to ascend.

† Also written *check*.

Con, used for *contra*: to inquire into; to commit to memory.
Conn, a lake in Ireland.

Coal, a mineral used for fuel.
Cole, cabbage.

Coarse, not fine; rough.
Course, *s.* a running, a place of running; *v.* to chase or hunt.

Coat, a garment, a covering.
Cote, a small dwelling; a sheep enclosure.

Coom, a greasy substance that works out of the wheels of carriages; dust from coal.
Coomb, a corn measure of four bushels.

Core, the heart or inner part.
Corps, a body of soldiers.

Creak, to make a jarring noise.
Creek, a small bay or inlet of the sea, a cove.

Crews, ships' companies.
Cruise, to sail up and down in quest of an enemy; to sail to and fro.

Crease, a mark made in cloth or paper by folding.
Creese, a kind of dagger used by the Malays.

Cue, a hint; the rod used in playing billiards.
Queue, a twist or bundle of hair formerly worn at the back of the head.
Kew, a village near London.

Dam, the mother of an animal.
Damn, to condemn.

Dane, a native of Denmark.
Deign, to think worthy; to condescend.

Day, the time of light: twenty-four hours.
Dey, a Moorish governor or ruler.

Days, plural of day.
Daze, to dazzle.

Dear, expensive; not cheap.
Deer, an animal.

Dew, moisture deposited on the earth usually after sunset.
Due, that which is owing.

Die, *s.* used in gaming; *v.* to expire.
Dye, to give a new colour; to tinge.

Doe, a female deer.
Dough, for making bread.

Dray, a kind of cart.
Drey, a squirrel's nest.

Does, the plural of doe.
Doze, to sleep slightly.

Dost, doest.
Dust, *s.* earth dried to powder.

Dram, a glass of spirits.
Drachm, Dram, a small weight of sixty grains.

Draught, a drink; a current of air.
Draft, an order to pay money; a drawing; a rough sketch.

Draughts, a game played on a checkered board.
Drafts, same as draughts; also orders to pay money.

Dun, *s.* a colour; *v.* to ask often for payment of a debt.
Done, performed; completed.
Dunne, a man's name.

Earn, *v.* to merit or deserve by labour; *s.* a river and lake in Scotland.
Erne, a lake in Ireland.

Fain, to desire; to wish.
Fane, a temple.
Feign, to pretend.

Faint, to grow weak; to swoon.
Feint, a pretence.

Fair, a market; just; white.
Fare, food; price of passage.

Fate, destiny.
Fete, a festival.

Faun, a rural deity.
Fawn, *s.* a young deer: *v.* to flatter meanly.

Feat, a deed; an exploit.
Feet, plural of foot.

Fin, a feather; an elastic membrane on fish which serves to balance them in the water.
Finn, a native of Finland in Russia.

Fir, the tree which furnishes deal.
Fur, skin with soft hair.

Flea, a small insect.
Flee, to go away quickly.

Flew, did fly.
Flue, a chimney-pipe.

Flows, glides along smoothly; streams.
Floes, masses of floating ice detached from an ice-field.

Fort, a small fortified place: a castle.
Forte, that in which one excels.

Foul, dirty; unfair.
Fowl, birds kept about a farmyard, as hens, &c.

Fore, in front, before.
Four, a number.

Forth, forward; out.
Fourth, coming after third.

Frays, quarrels, brawls.
Phrase, a short sentence.
Fraise, a kind of defence (in fortification.)

Freeze, to congeal.
Frieze, a kind of coarse cloth; a term in architecture.
Frees, sets free; clears.

Firs, large trees.
Furs, skins of certain animals with soft hair prepared for garments.
Furze, a prickly-evergreen bush.

Gage, *s.* a pledge: *v.* to pledge.
Gauge, *s.* a measure: *v.* to measure the contents of a cask, &c.

Gait, a manner of walking.
Gate, a door or entrance.

Gall, *s.* bile, rancour: *v.* to vex; to annoy.
Gaul, the ancient name of France.

Gild, to cover or adorn with gold.
Guild, a corporation; an association of men for mutual aid.

Gilt, adorned with gold.
Guilt, crime; wickedness.

Glare, *s.* a bright dazzling light: *v.* to shine so as to dazzle the eyes.
Glair, *s.* the white of an egg: *v.* to varnish with white of eggs.

Glows, shines with intense heat.
Gloze, to talk very smoothly: to wheedle.

Goar, a slanting-piece put in to widen a garment.
Gore, *s.* same as *goar*: *v.* to pierce with the horns.

Grate, a frame divided by bars in which a fire is kept.
Great, large; distinguished; gifted.

Greece, a country of southern Europe.
Grease, melted fat; oily matter of any kind.

Grieves, laments; bemoans.
Greaves, ancient armour for protecting the legs.

Groan, a deep mournful sigh.
Grown, increased in growth.

Hale, healthy; sound.
Hail, *s.* a shower; *v.* to salute.

Hair, what covers the head.
Hare, a small animal.

Hall, the entrance to a dwelling: a large room connected with a court of justice; a college.
Haul, to drag or pull with force.

Hart, a kind of deer.
Heart, the seat of life; the centre.

Heal, to cure; to restore to soundness.
Heel, the hinder part of the foot.
He'll, he will, or he shall.

Hear, to perceive by the ear.
Here, in this place.

Heard, did hear.
Herd, a number of beasts feeding together.

Hew, to cut; to chop.
Hue, colour; a tinge.
Hugh, a Christian name.

Hie, to hasten.
High, not low; elevated.

Him, a pronoun; that man.
Hymn, a divine song.

Hip, the joint of the thigh; the fruit of the wild brier.
Hyp, *s.* a disease, a depression of spirits: *v.* to depress the spirits.

Hoard, a secret store.
Horde, a wandering tribe; a gang.

Hoe, a garden tool.
Ho! look; behold.

Hoes, tools to cut weeds, &c.
Hose, stockings: a leathern pipe for conveying fluids.

Hole, an opening; a den.
Whole, all; the entire thing.

Hoop, a circular band.
Whoop, a loud shout as of one in pursuit.

Hour, space of sixty minutes.
Our, belonging to us.

I, myself.
Eye, the organ of sight.

I'll, for I shall or I will.
Isle, an island.
Aisle, the wing or side of a church.

In, into, within.
Inn, a public house; a hotel.

Ins, those in office—opposed to *outs*.
Inns, (as in the phrase "Inns of Court") the law colleges which confer the degree of barrister at law; taverns.

Jam, *s.* a conserve of fruit; *v.* to squeeze tightly.
Jamb, a bending; the side of a door.

Jane, a woman's name.
Jean, a twilled cotton cloth.

Just, fair; honest:
Joust, the encounter of two knights on horse-back as in a tournament.

Key, of a lock or watch.
Quay, a dock or wharf.

Kill, to take away life.
Kiln, for burning bricks, lime, &c.

Knave, a rogue; a rascal.
Nave, of a cathedral; of a wheel.

Knew, did know.
New, not old; fresh; recent.

Knight, a title of honour.
Night, time of darkness.

Knot, something tied.
Not, no; a word of denial.

Know, to understand.
No, not any; none; a word of refusal or denial.

Lac, a kind of resin or gum.
Lack, want, deficiency.

Lade, to load.
Laid, did lay, placed.

Lain, lay down.
Lane, a narrow road or passage.

Laps, does lap, as a dog; folds up.
Lapse, to slip or glide; to pass by degrees; to become void.

Lax, loose.
Lacks, wants, needs.

Lea, fields untilled; a river near London.
Lee, the sheltered side; a river in the County Cork.

Led, did lead, conducted.
Lead, a heavy metal.

Leaf, a part of a plant; a sheet of paper forming two pages of a book.
Lief, willingly.

Leads, conducts.
Leeds, a large town in Yorkshire.

Leak, to let in or out water.
Leek, a kind of onion.

Lent, did lend; season of forty days before Easter.
Leant, did lean.

Lie, *s.* a falsehood; *v.* to tell lies; to rest, to lean.
Lye, a set of rails off the main line of a railroad on which trucks stand to be loaded; liquor from wood ashes.
Ly, an affix meaning *like.*

Limb, *(lim)* a member, as the arm or leg.
Limn, to draw or paint.

Links, *s.* pieces of a chain; *v.* joins.
Lynx, a wild animal of the cat kind.

Lo, behold, see.
Low, not high; humble.

Load, *s.* a measure; a burden; *v.* to heap on.
Lode, a vein containing ore.

Loan, something lent.
Lone, alone; single.

Loon,* a kind of short-winged birds, also called *divers.*
Lune, anything shaped like a half-moon.

Loot, *s.* plunder: *v.* to plunder as in a conquered city.
Lute, a stringed instrument of music, like the guitar.

Made, did make, completed.
Maid, a young girl; a female servant.

Mail, the bag in which letters, &c. are enclosed for public conveyance; armour.
Male, the masculine.

Main, the sea; chief: a river of central Germany.
Maine, one of the United States.
Mane, the hair on the neck of a horse.
Mayne, a person's surname.

Maize, indian wheat.
Maze, *v.* to confuse or bewilder; *s.* a confusion of thought.

* These words and the pair following are pronounced *nearly* alike.

Mark, a trace; a badge.
Marque, a ship's licence to capture.

Mead, a meadow.
Meed, reward, recompense.

Mien, manner, bearing.
Mean, *adj.* low, base; *v.* to intend.

Meat, animal food.
Meet, to come face to face.
Mete, to measure.

Might, power; strength.
Mite, a very small insect; a small piece of money.

Moan, a deep sigh; a groan.
Mown, cut down with a scythe.

Moat, a deep ditch.
Mote, a small particle of dust; a speck; a spot.

Mule, a hardy beast of burden.
Mewl, to cry like a child.

Muse, to ponder upon.
Mews, cries as a cat; stables.

Nit, the egg of a louse or other small insect.
Knit, to tie: to unite as by needles: to contract, as in the phrase, "Knit thy brow."

Naught, of no value; worthless.
Nought,* nothing.

Nay, no, not.
Neigh, the voice of a horse.

Neal, to temper glass or metals by a gradual heat; to anneal.
Kneel, to rest on the knees.

Need, want, poverty.
Knead, to work dough; to bake.

Nap, a short sleep.
Knap, *v.* to bite; to break short; *s.* a protuberance; a hillock.

None, not one; not any.
Nun, a female secluded in a cloister, under certain religious vows.

Nose, the organ of smell.
Knows, understands.
Noes, plural of no, as in the phrase, "The noes have it."

Oar, for rowing boats.
O'er, a contraction for over.
Ore, metal as taken out of a mine.

One, the first number, single; a person.
Won, did win; gained in a contest.

Owe, to be indebted.
Oh! an expression of surprise.
O! an expression of desire.

Pail, an open vessel for carrying milk, &c.
Pale, *s.* white, wan; a pointed stake; *v.* to enclose with pales or stakes.

Pain, *s.* grief; ache: *v.* to afflict.
Pane, a part of a window.
Payne, a surname.

* "This word is often written both *nought* and *naught*; but as it corresponds to *aught* (anything), it is more properly written *nought*."—Worcester.

Pair, two; a couple, a brace.
Pare, to cut off lightly.
Pear, a well-known fruit.

Pall, *s.* the cloth over a coffin; a cloak; *v.* to depress; to fail.
Paul, a man's name.
Pawl, a bar of iron which prevents the recoil of a windlass.

Pause, to stop; to think.
Paws, feet of wild beasts.

Peas, plural of pea, when number is referred to: as, "ten peas."
Pease, plural of pea, when quantity is denoted: as, "a bushel of pease."

Peace, quiet, rest, harmony.
Piece, *s.* a part of anything; *v.* to patch.

Peak, a summit of a mountain.
Pique, grudge; ill-will.

Peal, a loud sound.
Peel, to take off the rind or skin.

Peer, a nobleman; an equal.
Pier, a mass of stone-work projecting into the sea.

Place, *s.* position; *v.* to fix.
Plaice, a flat sea-fish.

Plain, clear; a flat country.
Plane, for smoothing wood.

Plait, to fold; to braid.
Plate, a thin piece of metal; a flat dish; wrought gold or silver.

Pleas, excuses; pleadings.
Please, to give pleasure.

Plum, a kind of fruit.
Plumb, upright; a piece of lead tied to a string to show perpendicularity.

Pole, a long stick; a measure of 5½ yards.
Poll, *s.* the head; *v.* to vote.

Pool, a small lake of standing water.
Poole, a surname; a town in Dorsetshire.
Poule,* players' stakes.

Pore, a small opening.
Pour, to issue forth or flow in a stream.

Port, a kind of wine; a gate or entrance.
Porte, The Turkish Government, so called from the *gate* of the Sultan's palace, where justice was administered.

Praise, to commend; to honour.
Prays, beseeches; entreats.

Pray, to ask earnestly; to worship.
Prey, booty, plunder.

Pries, looks into closely.
Prize, *s.* a reward; *v.* to value highly.

Quarts, plural of quart.
Quartz, a kind of rock.

* Also written Pool.

Quear, a word used in *mining* to denote a crevice in a lode.
Queer, odd, singular.

Rain, water from the clouds.
Rein, part of a bridle.
Reign, to rule as a king.

Raise, to lift up.
Rays, beams of light.
Raze, to level to the ground.

Rap, to knock.
Wrap, to roll or fold up.

Read, to utter aloud written or printed words.
Reed, a stalk of tall coarse grass.

Reck, to care; to heed.
Wreck, *s.* ruin; destruction: *v.* to destroy with violence.

Red, a blood colour.
Read, did read, perused.

Reek, smoke, vapour.
Wreak, to execute; to revenge.

Rest, *s.* quiet; repose; *v.* to lean.
Wrest, to snatch from; to distort; to pervert.

Retch, to strain; to try to vomit.
Wretch, an outcast, a most miserable person.

Right, not wrong; correct; that which justly belongs to any one.
Rite, an observance; ceremony.
Wright, an artificer in wood; a man's name.
Write, to express by letters.

Rime, hoar-frost.
Rhyme, verse; poetry.

Ring, *s.* a circle; a chime; *v.* to sound as a bell.
Wring, to twist; to extort.

Road, an open or public way.
Rode, did ride.

Roads, highways; plural of road.
Rhodes, an island in the Levant.

Roan, a spotted colour.
Rhone, a river in France.

Roe, the female deer; spawn.
Row, *s.* a line; a rank; *v.* to impel by oars.

Roll, to revolve; to turn over and over; a register.
Role, a party; a dramatic character.

Rood, the fourth of an acre.
Rude, rough, uncultivated.

Room, an apartment in a dwelling.
Rheum, a watery discharge from the mucous membranes arising from cold.

Root, the part of a plant in the earth.
Route, a way; a track.

Rose, a flower.
Rows, propels a boat; lines.
Roes, female deer.

Rote, mere memory.
Wrote, did write.

Ruff, an article of dress; a ruffle; a little fish.
Rough, rugged; not smooth stormy; coarse.

Rung, did ring.
Wrung, did wring; twisted.

Ruse, *(rooz)* a trick; a fraud.
Rues, does rue.

Rye, a species of oats; a town in Sussex.
Wry, crooked; twisted.

Sale, an auction; a selling.
Sail, a ship; a sheet of canvas which propels a ship.

Sane, sound, healthy.
Seine, a river of France.

Seen, did see, observed.
Scene, a view; a display.
Seine, a kind of fishing net.

Scull, to row with one oar.
Skull, the frame of the head.

Sea, the ocean.
See, *v.* to behold; *s.* that over which a bishop presides.

Seal, a stamp; a sea animal.
Ceil, to cover the roof of a room.

Seam, the uniting of two edges of cloth by the needle; a vein or stratum.
Seem, to appear.

Shear, to clip or cut.
Sheer, pure, clean, unmixed.

Sine, a geometrical line.
Sign, a mark; a token.

Sit, to rest on a seat.
Cit, a citizen.

Size, bulk; a gluey substance.
Sighs, moans,
Sice, the number six at dice.

Sky, the vault of heaven.
Skye, a kind of terrier originally brought from the island of Skye in the west of Scotland.

Sleet, a fall of snow or hail mingled with rain.
Sleat, a passage of water on the west of Scotland.

Slay, to kill: to put to death.
Sley,* a weaver's reed.
Sleigh, a vehicle used for travelling over the snow in northern climes.

Sleight, an artful trick.
Slight, thin, trifling; contempt.

Sloe, a small wild plum.
Slow, not swift, tardy.

So, thus; in like manner.
Sew, to join by needle and thread.
Sow, to scatter seed.

Soar, to fly on high.
Sore, an ulcer; a boil.

Sole, *s.* bottom of the foot, or of a shoe; *v.* to put soles to.
Soul, the spirit; a person.

* Also written, *slay* and *slide*.

Some, a part; a number or quantity.
Sum, the whole, the amount.

Son, a male child.
Sun, the luminary of the day.

Stair, a step; the steps of a stair-case.
Stare, to gaze upon.

Stake, a stick stuck in the ground; a wager; a pledge.
Steak, a piece of flesh broiled or cut for broiling.

Steal, to rob or pilfer.
Steel, *s.* iron hardened and tempered: *v.* to edge with steel.
Steele, a surname.

Step, *s.* a pace; *v.* to walk.
Steppe, a plain in South Russia, often barren, and resembling an American prairie.

Stile, a step or set of steps over a fence.
Style, diction; form or manner of expressing one's ideas.

Straight, direct; right.
Strait, a narrow passage of water; distress, difficulty.

Suit,* to fit; to become.
Soot, a black powdery substance from smoke.

Sweet, pleasing to the taste; mild.
Suite, a retinue of servants.

Sware, past tense of swear.
Swear, to make oath.

Tale, a story; number reckoned.
Tail, the hinder part.

Tare, the weight of the package in which goods are contained a kind of plant like the vetch.
Tear, to draw asunder or separate with violence.

Tax, a rate; an impost.
Tacks, *s.* small nails; *v.* turns a ship.

Team, a number of animals yoked to some vehicle.
Teem, to be plentiful; to pour.

Tear, water from the eye.
Tier, a row, a rank.

Tease, to annoy or vex; to comb.
Teas, plural of tea.
Tees, a river in Durhamshire.

Their, belonging to them
There, in that place.
They're, a contraction of *they are.*

Threw, did throw.
Through, from side to side.

Time, duration; a season.
Thyme, a kind of plant.

Throe, anguish; great pain.
Throw, to cast from the hand.

Throne, a regal seat.
Thrown, from to throw; flung.

To, unto; motion towards.
Too, also, likewise.
Two, a couple, brace, or pair.

* These words are pronounced *nearly* alike.

Toe, a part of the foot.
Tow, *s.* coarse flax; *v.* to drag as a boat or a ship into harbour.

Tole, to allure; to draw.
Toll, a tax or impost for passage; the sounding of a bell.

Ton, twenty hundred-weight.
Tun, a wine measure of 252 gallons.

Tray, a large salver.
Trait, a feature; a mark.
Trey, a three at cards or dice.

Use, to make use of.
Ewes, female sheep.

Vale, a valley.
Veil, Vail, a cover for the face.

Vain, empty; haughty.
Vane, a flag; a weathercock.
Vein, a blood-vessel; humour.

Wail, to lament; to moan or bewail.
Wale, a plank along a ship's side; a mark caused by a stroke of a rod or whip.

Waist, the middle part of the body.
Waste, *v.* to lavish; to squander; *s.* uncultivated ground.

Wails, laments; loud weepings.
Wales, risings in cloth; a country in the west of England.

Wait, to delay; to remain.
Weight, heaviness; influence.

Wane, to fade away; to decline.
Wain, a waggon.

Ware, goods, merchandise.
Wear, to use on the body as clothes, &c.

Way, road; direction.
Weigh, to try the weight of.
Wey, a measure.

Weak, not strong; feeble.
Week, space of seven days.

Weald, a wold or forest; an open country.
Wield, to sway; to govern.

Wave, *s.* a moving swell, or volume of water; *v.* to beckon; to undulate.
Waive, to put off; not to press a right or claim.

Wean, to estrange from.
Ween, to think or fancy.

Wear, Weir, a dam or fence in a river used for catching fish.
Wear, a river in Durhamshire.

Wheal, a pimple or postule.
Wheel, *s.* a circular frame which turns on an axis; *v.* to roll; to turn round.

Wood, timber; a forest.
Would, past tense of will.

Yoke, *s.* slavery; *v.* to bind.
Yolk, the yellow of an egg.

You, yourself.
Ewe, a female sheep.
Yew, an evergreen tree.

Your, belonging to you.
Ewer, a large jug placed in a wash-stand.

MONOSYLLABLES,

Often confounded either in sound or sense.

Acts *(akts)*, doings; deeds.
Axe *(aks)*, a tool for cutting wood.

An, an article; one.
Ann or Anne, a woman's name.

Awe, dread, fear.
Haw, the fruit of the hawthorn.

Bet, to wager.
Beat *(bēt)*, to strike; beaten; conquered; defeated.

Bile, a secretion from the liver.
Boil *(boyl)*, to bubble up as water from the action of heat; a tumour.

Born, come into life.
Borne *(bōrn)*, carried.

Breath *(breth)*, air exhaled.
Breathe *(brēthe)*, to inhale and exhale air.
Breadth *(bredth)*, distance from side to side.

Bust, a half-length statue.
Burst, to break open.

Can, *s.* a vessel for holding liquors; *v.* to know; to be able.
Khan *(kawn)* in Northern Asia, a chief or prince; in Persia, a governor.

Cease, to stop; to leave off doing something.
Seize, to lay hold upon.

Chase, to hunt; to follow after.
Chaise *(shāz)*, a kind of pleasure carriage drawn by one horse.

Chaste, pure, white, virtuous.
Chased, did chase, hunted.

Chime *(chīm)*, an harmonious sound of bells.
Chyme *(kīm)*, the pulp to which the food in the stomach is reduced.

Close, to shut.
Clothes, garments, dress.

Coat, a garment.
Quote, to say or write the words of another.

Coin, *s.* a piece of money; *v.* to convert a piece of metal into money.
Quoin *(kwoin)*, a corner stone or wedge in building.

Cruise *(krūz)*, a predatory voyage; a rambling excursion.
Cruse, Cruise *(kruce)*, a small cup; a cruet.

Dense, thick, close.
Dents, indentations, hollow marks.

Dice, cubes for gaming.
Dies, expires.

Does, the plural of doe.
Does, *(duz)* doth.

Door *(dore)*, an entrance usually into a house or room.
Doer, one who does anything.

False, not true.
Faults, failings; errors.

Feud *(fūd)*, a deadly quarrel; a freehold.
Feod, this word is now almost always written feud.

Flame *(flām)*, a blaze: heat of passion.
Fleam *(flēm)*, a sharp instrument used in farriery.
Phlegm *(flem)*, a cold animal fluid; watery matter.

Fool, *s.* an idiot; *v.* to deceive.
Full, filled.

Fŏrm, shape, appearance.
Fōrm, a bench or seat; a class.

Gaol, a prison: the same as jail.
Goal, an end or aim: the winning-post in a race.

Grease *(greece)*, melted fat.
Grease *(greez)*, to smear or anoint with grease.

Gout, a disease; a drop.
Gout *(goo)*, taste, relish.

Gill *(plural* Gills, *g hard)*, the respiratory organ of a fish.
Gill *(g soft)*, the fourth part of a pint; ground-ivy.

Lăth, a thin piece of wood in plastering, slating, &c.
Lāthe, a machine for turning wooden or metal articles.

Lead *(leed)*, to conduct, to guide.
Lead, *(led)*, one of the metals.

Lest, for fear that.
Lēast, smallest.

Live *(liv)*, to exist; to pass life.
Live *(liv)*, living; quick, active.

Loath, Loth, unwillingly; disliking.
Lōathe, to hate; to feel disgust at.

Loam, a kind of clay.
Loom, a weaver's frame.

Look, to see; to behold.
Luck, chance: fortune.

Loo *(loo)*, a game at cards.
Lieu *(lū)*, place; instead of.

Lose *(looz)*, to untie; not to win.
Loose *(loos)*,* not tied; slack; opposed to *tight*.

Mine, that from which metals, &c., are dug.
Mind, intention: intellect.

* Few words are so frequently confounded as these and their respective third persons singular, *loses* and *looses*.

Nice *(nīs)*, pretty, pleasing to the sight.
Niece *(nēs)*, the daughter of a brother or sister.

Of *(ov)*, belonging to; concerning.
Off, at a distance; not on.

Quite, entirely: wholly.
Quoit *(koit)*, a kind of disc used in play.

Rents, prices paid for the use of land, houses, &c.
Rentes, the French Funds.

Read *(reed)*, to peruse; to learn by reading; to be studious.
Read *(red)*, did read, perused.

Rhyme, verse: poetry.
Rhythm *(rithm)* metre; a regular recurrence of accents.

Rise, to get up from a seat: to ascend; to arise.
Raise, to cause to get up; to lift; to elevate.

Rot, to decay, to putrefy.
Wrought, worked.

Row *(ro)*, *s.* a rank; a line; *v.* to propel with oars.
Row *(rou)*, a riotous noise, a brawl or scuffle

Ruse, *(rooz)* a trick; a fraud.
Rues, did rue.

Scrawl, to scrape or mark hastily.
Scroll, a roll of parchment; a rough draft of anything.

Sex, the distinction as to male and female.
Sects, congregations of persons who follow some teacher; religious denominations.

Sheath, a sword-case; a covering.
Sheathe, to put into a sheath.

Shone *(shŏn* or *shōn)*, did shine.
Shōwn, brought under the view.

Sloop, a small vessel with one mast.
Slope, declivity.

Slough, *(slou)* a hollow filled with mud, &c.
Slough, *(sluf)* the cast-off skin of a serpent

Sow *(sou)*, a female pig.
Sow *(so)*, to scatter seed for growth; to disseminate.

Stalk *(stawk)*, *s.* a stem; *v.* to follow softly in order to seize, as prey.
Stock,* a handle of an instrument; a cravat; capital; store; a stalk.

Stud, a collection of horses of different kinds; a double-headed button.
Stood, *(stood)* did stand.

Thrash,† to beat grain, so as to separate the seed from the straw.
Trash, anything worthless; dross.

* Stock used as the funds of a company, or the Nation is usually in the plural, but not always: as, bank-stock; which stock do you prefer? &c.
† Thrash and Thresh are used indiscriminately.

Tomb *(toom)*, a vault in which a dead body is placed; a tomb-stone.
Tōme, a book; a volume of a large work.

Track, a trace; a course; a foot-print; a beaten path.
Tract, a region; a short treatise.

Use *(uce)*, act of using; utility.
Use *(uze)*, to employ; to consume.

Weal, welfare.
Wheel, *v.* to turn; *s.* a circular frame turning on an axlë.

Wet, humid, moist.
Whet, to sharpen; to make keen.

Wey, a measure.
Whey, the watery part of milk separated from the curd.

While, time, space of time.
Wile, a trick; a stratagem.

Wig, a covering for the head.
Whig, the name of a political party.

Wind, air in motion.
Wind, *(wynd)*, to turn round; to twist

Wight, a being; an island.
White, a colour; pure.

Wist, knew.
Whist, a game at cards so called from the *silence* it produces.

Wound *(woond)*, *s.* a cut or bruise; *v.* to maim; to injure.
Wound *(wownd)*, perfect participle of the verb to Wind.

Wreath, a garland.
Wrēathe, to twine about or encircle.

PRONUNCIATION.

Sounds of the Vowels.

The *long* or *name* sounds of the Vowels, which are indicated thus, ā, ē, &c., are exemplified in the following words:—Fate or rate, mete or Crete, pine or mine, mote or note, tube or cube. The Vowels have their long sound when under the accent.

The short sounds of the Vowels, marked thus, ă, ĕ, &c. are exemplified in fat, met, pin, not, tub.

Too great pains cannot be taken in acquiring a correct pronunciation; for very many spell badly owing to their faulty pronunciation.

ACCENT.

All words in English of more than one syllable have an accent *(ak'-sent)*, that is, a stress of the voice laid on a particular syllable in pronouncing them. The tendency is to place the accent on the first syllable of all words of two syllables used as nouns or adjectives, and on the second when they are used as verbs.

When used as substantives, the accent in the following words is placed on the first syllable; but when used as verbs, it is placed on the second.

Ab'ject, *s.* cast under, subject to.
Abject', *v.* to cast under.

Ab'sent, away from, not present
Absent', to remain away.

Ab'stract, an abridgment or schedule.
Abstract', to abridge; to take from; to pilfer.

Ac'cent, a stress of the voice laid on a syllable in pronouncing a word.
Accent', to mark the accent; to pronounce a syllable in a word forcibly.

Af'fix, a termination added to the root of a word to vary or modify its meaning.
Affix', to add to; to annex.

Aug'ment, an increase or augmentation.
Augment', to increase.

Au'gust, the name of the eighth month.
August', grand, royal, magnificent.

Bom'bard,* a great gun; a cannon.
Bombard', to attack with bombs.

Buf'fet, a blow with the fist.
Buffet', a kind of cupboard.

Col'lect, a short pithy prayer.
Collect', to gather.

Com'pact, a bargain or agreement
Compact', to make an agreement

Com'plot, a joint plot.
Complot', to conspire; to plot.

Com'pound, a mixture.
Compound', to mix.

Com'press, a kind of bolster used in surgery for pressing on a particular part.
Compress', to force together; to condense.

Con'cert, harmony; a musical entertainment.
Concert', to arrange; to plan.

Con'crete, grown together; congealed.
Concrete', to unite into a solid mass; to grow together.

Con'duct, behaviour.
Conduct', to lead; to direct.

Con'fine, border, boundary, or limit.
Confine', to limit; to shut up.

Con'flict, a struggle or contest.
Conflict', to fight; to oppose.

* From *bombus*, a noise; and *ardere*, to burn. This word is now obsolete.

Con'serve, something preserved, as fruit in sugar.
Conserv'e, to preserve; to pickle.

Con'sort, a partner; a wife or husband.
Consort', to associate with.

Con'test, strife; debate.
Contest', to dispute; to strive.

Con'tract, a drawing together; an agreement.
Contract', to shorten; to bargain.

Con'vent, a nunnery.
Convent',* to call together; to convene.

Con'verse, the opposite to.
Convers'e, to talk familiarly with.

Con'vert, one who has changed his opinions.
Convert', to change.

Con'vict, one who has been convicted of some crime and is undergoing punishment.
Convict', to make guilty.

Con'voy, an escort.
Convoy', to escort or accompany for protection.

Des'ert, a sandy arid plain.
Desert', to forsake some post or duty, to which we should adhere.

Des'cant, a discourse; a discourse or disquisition under several heads.
Descant', to comment, or discourse upon.

Dis'count, a reduction from a bill for payment before it becomes due.
Discount', to give such payment as the above.

En'trance, the place where one enters.
Entran'ce, to put into a trance or ecstasy.

Es'cort, a guard in travelling.
Escort', to accompany as a guard.

Es'say, a theme; a short piece of composition on a particular subject.
Essay', to try; to attempt.

Fer'ment, a boiling; a tumult.
Ferment', to effervesce.

Fre'quent, occurring often.
Frequent', to visit often.

Gal'lant, brave, noble.
Gallant', one who pays particular attention to ladies.

In'cense, a perfume.
Incen'se, to inflame; to perfume.

In'sult, an offence,
Insult', to offend deeply.

Min'ute,† the sixtieth part of an hour; a brief note or record.
Minu'te, very small; slender.

Ob'ject, anything presented to the mind.
Object', to oppose.

* From *con*, together; and *venire*, to come. In this sense this word is now obsolete; but we have convention, &c.
† Some persons, amongst whom is Smart, the editor of Walker's Dictionary, pronounce this word *mín'nüt*.

Per'fume, an odour or scent.
Perfu'me, to give a sweet scent or fragrance to.

Per'mit, a written permission.
Permit', to allow; to give leave.

Per'vert, one who changes or turns from a religion.
Pervert', to turn to a wrong use.

Pre'fix, a syllable prefixed to a word.
Prefix', to place before.

Pres'age, something that indicates a future event.
Presa'ge, to forebode; to predict.

Pro'test, a formal declaration against.
Protest', to formally declare against.

Reb'el, one who rebels against lawful authority.
Rebel', to rise against authority.

Re'tail, sale in small quantities.
Retail', to sell in small quantities.

Rec'ord, a register or formal writing of any fact.
Record', to register or enrol.

Ref'use, what has been rejected.
Refu'se, to reject; to decline acceptance.

Suf'fix, something annexed.
Suffix', to fix or place after.

Su'pine, a kind of participle.
Supi'ne, lying with the face upwards—opposed to *prone*.

Sur'vey, a view or measurement.
Survey', to view; to measure.

Sub'ject, under the power or authority of another; anything treated of or handled.
Subject', to throw under; to enslave.

Tor'ment, pain; annoyance.
Torment', to annoy; to torture.

Tar'ry, to remain; to loiter.
Tar'ry (*tar-ee*), consisting of, or resembling tar.

Trans'fer, a conveyance; a removal.
Transfer', to remove; to transport.

Trans'port, a vessel for conveyance; an ecstasy.
Transport', to carry from one place to another.

Un'dress, a loose kind of housedress
Undress', to put off one's clothes.

Up'start, one who rapidly rises to wealth.
Upstart', to rise up quickly.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

Preliminary Sentences.

After drinking a pint of ale, the cooper took up his adze, and with the heir from the mansion, went to the wood, where ere their arrival, Hugh, the forester, had hewn down yew trees. The air was thin and piercing, and all who arrived, though each wearing a baize overcoat, caught a severe cold.

I have been down in the fields at the beach, in which there is an excellent crop of peas and beans and beet-root, but I hurt my hand with a piece of bark of a beech tree, and had no peace or quietness since.

A cable message has just come to Brest from New York, stating that the breast-works of that city are complete.

Coming over from England, I did not like my berth; for I had the misfortune to be beside a beau, whom I found to be an unbearable bore, who talked of nothing but his birth and grandeur.

The quantity of ale and beer shipped from Dublin in butts is enormous; but what they buy and use at home is still greater.

He sent the poor boy a few cents to buy pears to buoy up his spirits; but the scent of those he bought, was so repulsive that they were strewn about the street.

I knew a dispute would arise about the site of the new schoolhouse, which would cause the parties to be cited before the magistrate who lived in sight of the ground. He endeavoured to gloze over the matter, having often settled such frays by his happy phrases.

Crossing the floes of ice, the sailor was hurt in the heel; but he'll soon get well, for the wound has already commenced to heal: blood occasionally flows from it.

Young barristers have offices in the Inns of court, and often court the "ins" in parliament.

He laid down his coat on the limekiln, near which stood the dovecote; but on going back his thigh was jammed closely by the jamb of the door.

I saw the cobbler put the eyelets into the hole made by his awl; and had he taken a whole day, I'll pledge my honour, he could not have done it better.

An islet is seldom peopled; an isle always—bear this in mind, and do not confound it with aisle of a church.

We cast anchor when the ship began to leak, and the wild Lynx jumped into the sea, having broken its chain on the main deck; but we were so near a wreck and in such a maze, that some mail bags were strewn about, and the maize was thrown over board; but the mien of the captain deserved no small meed of praise.

At the Queen's Mews many fine horses are kept, one pair in particular being peerless.

He pored over the book, he looked at the drawing of the gas meter, and after a pause, went out for a game at pool.

(The Teacher can continue this exercise by framing for his pupils new sentences similar to the above.)

The Goose.

About a house the goose is a very well known fowl. Its eggs are very large, and are not often found for sale in the shops. Its food is grass or grain, and its drink water. The noise made by geese is called kackling, and their young are called goslings. They hatch their eggs four weeks, and then the young ones break the shells and come out, and are given a little warm milk for the first day until they are strong enough to eat fresh grass, the best food for them. The male of the goose is often cross to little boys and girls, and in spring will run at them, bite them, and flap them with his strong wings. There is no one who does not know this right well, and also knows his quills are made into pens. The wild geese are not so large as the tame ones; nor so good for food.

The Sun.

The Sun gives light and heat upon the earth, and gives warmth to all men, beasts, and plants. Every day he rises in one place—the east, and sets in the west. Plants would not grow if there was no sun; and we could not use them for food. We could not see how nice every thing in the world looks if there was not a sun. Some of the stars are as large as the sun, and many of them get their light from him. There are very, very many stars; more than we have seen or heard of; more than we could tell or count. Many of them cannot be seen at all with the eye, but need the help of a good glass. In spring when the sun begins to warm the earth, all plants send forth buds, which in time become branches, and even trees. When he has the ground well heated, plants put forth flowers of great beauty, and soon fruit comes on the trees. When he begins to take away his heat the fruit is ripe, and the apples have rosy cheeks, and soon the leaves begin to fall.

The Moon.

Every one has seen the moon which shines at night when the sun has set and hid from view. Like our earth she is round as a ball, and like it too the moon flies round the sun; and I do not doubt but some boys and girls live, and move, and play, and jump there, with their bright faces in full glee. Black clouds hide the moon from our view, but when the vault of the sky is clear, she can be seen. It is said the moon acts on the tides in the deep sea, and causes them to be high or low, that is spring or neap tides. At times the moon is very small and looks like an arc or half bow; then she grows till quite round, when we call her full moon. When we do not see her for some days, though the sky be clear, she is called new moon; and in every four weeks and one day we have a new and full moon

Town.

The town has many houses, all of which touch each other, and most of which are roofed with slates or thatched. It is mostly by trade the people live, and every one serves his neighbour. The baker gives food for money; the tailor makes clothes; the hatter sells hats and caps, and the grocer tea and sugar. The miller at his large mill, makes wheat into flour and oats into meal, from both of which nice cakes are baked in a pan or oven. The farrier puts shoes on horses, that they may walk with their soft hoofs on the hard stones, (with which the streets are paved), and carry heavy loads; and the pedlar trudges along, with his large pack on his back, from house to house to sell his wares. The tinker bawls out "any kettles to mend," and carries his budget on his back also, to be ready, if asked, to mend anything. So every one is busy, and every one serves his neighbour, except that idle wretch who lounges at the corner of the street in ragged coat and filthy trousers, smoking a black pipe and staring at those who pass. Alas! how he wastes his time, impairs his health, makes himself an easy prey to aches and pains, and, worse than all, falls into lazy, slothful habits, from which in a short time all his strength, all the advice of his neighbours, who may chance to advise him, cannot cause him to escape. Poor fellow! what a country we should have if many people were as idle and lazy as he will become!

Food.

The food or victuals which we eat, like the clothes we wear, goes through many hands before it reaches us. More people live on rice than on any other substance; for all the Chinese, and many of the people of India eat rice only. The farmer in spring time scatters the seed upon the ground, which has been first dug or ploughed, and well stored with manures; then a heavy harrow is passed over the soil, and a man with a shovel makes furrows; the earth thrown up covers the seed. Some time after, any weeds that may have grown are plucked out by the root; and the plants, now in summer, look fine and green, and if too close together, some are pulled out to give plenty of room and fresh air to the others. Ere harvest arrives, the ears have become quite full, and begin to ripen fast. The men with sickles cut down the grain, and bind it in sheaves. When quite dry, it is brought to the haggard, and then threshed with two jointed sticks called a flail, or by means of a threshing-machine. Next it is sent to a mill, dried in a kiln, and ground into meal or flour, from which bread is made. When the food is properly chewed, it passes into the stomach, where it is mixed with chyle, and is dissolved and digested. People must not eat much before going to bed; and, indeed, young people should eat often, but never much at a time.

The Railway.

When our fathers were little boys no whistle of the railway engine was heard; and when they wanted to make a journey, they had to take the coach which then carried the mail bags from town to town and from village to village. Now all this is done in a shorter time and at a quicker rate. Mail trains go from forty to fifty miles an hour, trains for passengers only, run less quickly, and trains for goods, proceed at a still slower pace. When the train is moving down an incline, a brake is pressed on the wheels which causes them to turn round slowly, and by this means to retard the motion of the carriages. But great care must be taken not to trespass on the railway grounds, or go too near a railway track or cutting; for the slightest touch of the mighty engine would knock us to pieces. Yet we owe very much to the giant-power steam, which not only drives our engines, but pumps our water, bakes our bread, cooks our food, turns our mills, but also ploughs our lands, mows our meadows, and drives our ships through the mighty waves.

Cold and Headache.

When one gets a scald or burn, cold leaves of plants are placed over the part to make it nice and cool. We should take care when near the hearth not to spill hot water or touch hot coals; this we can avoid by not having a seat or chair too near it. Of course we all like warmth; but too much of it is not good, and makes us catch cold when we go out in the open air, and then we begin to sneeze, and often become hoarse and get a sore throat. We also catch cold when drenched by rain, and are often seized with great pain. When our lungs are hurt from cold we must remain in the house and avoid drafts of cool air until we get quite well. At night we may take a warm drink of gruel; and if we sweat when in bed, we are sure to be much better next day. Some persons gargle the throat with alum water.

When one's head begins to ache he cannot read or write much; he looks less blithe and gay, and he ceases to laugh and chat. Indeed he should keep calm and avoid cold breezes of air. Cold water splashed on the forehead or a wet sponge held to it is very good; but a rhubarb pill going to bed is better. Often headaches come from cold, a sure sign of which is seen when one commences to sneeze. In summer it is pleasant to bathe in the sea. It cleanses the skin, gives a tone to the system, takes away blotches, and strengthens the body. In winter one should clothe himself warmer, take some smart walks; and, when going a long journey, wrap himself up in a good shawl or Scotch plaid. Winter is a good time for hearing lectures, or hearing the music of a band or choir, or singing psalms or hymns.

MONEY.

Every one knows what money is; that for it we can get anything we want; that it is made of gold, silver, and bronze, the last being a mixture of copper, tin, and zinc. If you pare the edge of a half-sovereign you make it lighter, and hence of less value. Pray have you seen silver plate, or gold wrought into trinkets, or plaited into chains? These things look very fine; but people of sound sense do not fancy them much. Many other things besides coins are used as money. Bank notes are promises by a bank to pay money on demand; bank bills are promises to pay money at some future period stated therein; the latter being less certain of payment than the former, renders them less sought after. In former times a shilling was of more real value than it is at present, that is, it bought more bread, or honey, or milk; and the same may be said of a pound, a guinea, or a penny.

(To be copied.)

From a Farmer to a Schoolmaster,

Farnham, 2nd December, 1870.

SIR,—Having heard your school highly praised, I have been thinking of placing my eldest boy, now fourteen years old, with you, and will thank you to let me know your terms.

Your obedient servant,

J. MOORE, ESQ. RICHARD ASHE.

Green Grove School, 3rd December, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter just to hand, I herewith enclose a copy of the Rules of this School, which include terms, &c. Permit me to say that, we shall take great care of your boy, and pay him particular attention should you favour us by sending him.

Very truly yours,

R. ASHE, ESQ. J. MOORE.

Farnham, 10th December, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,—My son Samuel will proceed to your School immediately after the holydays. Though a timid youth, you will find him steady and obedient; and I hope his industry and attention will tend to secure your approbation.

Very faithfully yours,

R. ASHE.

The Robin.

All children who live in the country, and most of those who live in the city, must have very often seen the robin with his orange breast, and heard his pleasant note. He lives on worms and insects which he pecks off the ground or snatches from the bark of a tree. In winter, when the frost is hard, rime on the trees and snow on the ground, this pretty bird becomes tame; then well bred boys will not grudge him a crumb of bread when he hops on the sill of the window, or taps on the pane with his beak. Sometimes the poor bird loses his strength, and if the storm last a long time, he is on the verge of death. The Robin lays six, or even eight speckled eggs in a nice nest built of moss, which it places in a ditch or in a small hole or niche in a stone wall. Good children who have got their lessons in the morning by rote, go out to the wood and look for a bird's nest. I would advise them not to touch the eggs; for if they do the old hen bird may not return to her nice nest, or again hatch her eggs. I have known some boys so silly and so selfish as to seize the eggs and run off with them, and thus cause the old bird much pain. How pleased both old birds are when the young ones are grown big and ready to fly about!

A Tale.

[*This will be a very good opportunity for explaining to the children the use of the apostrophe, and also the nature of a quotation, and how it is distinguished from the other matter in the same paragraph.*]

The sun's rays were beaming on a queer little man who lay under a yew tree by the road side as Hugh passed along on his pony to school. The man stared at Hugh, and said in a hoarse voice with a tear in his eye, "where are you going my boy"? Before Hugh could reply he again said: "have you any bread to spare? For I guess you are on your way to school." Hugh kindly took from his satchel a part of his lunch which he gave the man, who raised his eyes towards heaven and said "Thank you kindly, master—I have roamed in the far west many years; I have sailed through many seas; I have had my own home razed to the ground by ruthless foes; and yet until this instant I never felt the piercing pangs of hunger." He ate the bread with great greed, and Hugh stood still gazing at him. Very soon the man groaned aloud, crying out "Oh! my house, my home, my children," wringing his hands and tearing his hair. Hugh tried to comfort him; for he was a dear good youth who had learned to feel for others' woes, and was blessed with a tender heart. But as it was drawing near ten o'clock he rode quickly into town, put the pony in its stable, and rushed into school just in time

DISSYLLABIC TESTS.

When the accent is marked on a word, all those words which follow are accented on the same syllable, except the pronunciation is given. This arrangement will leave the words as near as possible to their ordinary appearance in print.

ab'bot	alleg'e	au'tumn
abscess	al'mond	awry
abyss'	aloes	āzure, (or *az'-*)
acce'de	amer'ce	
ac'cent	anch'or	badger
accrue	āncient	belfry
a ching	anguish	baffle
achie've	annals	bailiff
ac'id (*as-*)	antique (*-teek'*)	balance
acme (*ak-*)	appal'	balloon'
acu'te	appease	bal'sam
ad'age	ar'chives (*-kivz*)	baneful
addict'	arctic	bargain
adduce	argue	basin
adieu	arraign'	bazaar'
affray	askance	beet'-root
affright	assent	beguile'
affront	assess	benign
afraid	assuage	besiege
aghast	ath'lete (*-leet*)	bil'ious
agile (*ag'-il*)	athwart'	billiards
aggrieve	at'las	blaspheme
a'gue	auste're	bli'thesome

blueness
boatswain
bohea (*bo-hē*)
boudoir*
boulevard†
bouquet (*-kay'*)
bra'zier‡
breeches§
brethren
brigand
brunette (*-et'*)
buck'ram
brilliant
bulbous
bullion‖
buoyant
būreau (*-ro'*)
burgh'er
burles'que
but'tress
buzzard

cabal'
cab'bage
cādence
cāitiff
calci'ne
cām'bric
caneel
canoe (*noo'*)
cant'os
caoutchouc, (*koo'-chook*)
caprice (*-ees'*)
car'case, or
carcass
career'
caress
car'nage
casca'de
catarrh
ceil'ing
centre
chagrin (*-een'*)
chal'dron
chalice
challenge
chamois (*-wazo'*)
chāos
chemist
Chinese (*-neez'*)
chis'el
chieftain
christen
christian
cipher
circuit
citron (*sit-*)
cocoa
coerc'e

cof'fer
coffin
cōgent
colleague
compeer'
concede
concise
con'duit (*-dit'*)
condens'e
congeal
con'ger
conscience
contemn'
control
co'pious
coppice
cornice
corro'de
cor'sair
courteous
covey
credence
creole
crescent
crevice
crīsis
croquet, (*cro'-kay*)
crystal
cuirass' (*que-*)

* *boo'-dwar.* † *bool-vard'.* ‡ also, *brasier.* § *Brick'-en.* ‖ *bool'-yun.*

cup'board	disperse	exalt'
cushion	distil	excel
cycloid	divorce	excite
cyclone	doub'ly	expanse
cynic	douceur' (-soor)	extol
cypress	drear'y	eye'let
	drizzle	eyry
da'is	drugget	
dandriff, or	duel	fab'ric
dandruff	dungeon	façade (fas-ad')
darnel		
debtor	eager (ē'-ger)	fac'ile
deci'de	earnest	falchion
defray	eclat (e-klaw')	falcon
de'ist	eclipse	fascine
demi'se	ellip'se	fatigue (-teeg')
depôt*	elude	feud'al
descry'	em'met	fibres
despatch	enfeoff	fiction
detach	(en-feef')	fiendish
detour	enough	finite
device	en'nui (ang-we)	flaccid (flak'-)
di'et	enti'ce	flāgrant
digit	ensue	flambeaux (-bō)
diphthong	epergne†	foi'ble
discreet'	e'poch	forage
discuss	ermine	forest
disdain	eschew'	forfeit
disguise	es'sence	forswear'
dispense	eunuch	fracas (fra-ka)

* This word, which was introduced from the French early in the present century, is pronounced *dē-pō'* or *dēp-pō*. † *ē-pūrn'*

frag'ile
frenzy
furlough
furnace
fulfil'
galloon
gaol'er, or
jailer
gangrene
gargle
gauging
gazel'le
gazette
ge'nus
gesture
gewgaw
ghastly
gherkin
gibbet
gibbous
gipsy
glacier*
gnashing
gnomon
gothic
gossip
gorgeous
grammar
grandeur
Grecian

grotesque
guidance
guinea
guitar'
gym'nast

haddock
handcuffs
harang'ue
har'ass
harness
harpoon'
hautboy
(hō-boy)
hauteur (*ho-toor'*)
hautgout
(ho-goo')
hav'oc
hawker
heifer
heinous†
hemlock
hiccough
hideous
higgler
housewife
hussar'
hy'men
hyphen
hyssop

idyll, or
idyl
imbu'e
immense
impeach
impugn
incense
incite
indict (*in-dite'*)
intrigue
(*in-treeg'*)
in'nings
inveigh'
islet (*i'let*)
isthmus

jaun'dice
jealous
jeju'ne
jersey
jockey
jonquille
(*keel*)
journey
judgment
juicy

ker'chief
kennel
knapsack
knickknack‡

*Often pronounced also in three syllables. † *hā'-nus.* ‡ Sometimes written *nickknack.*

knowledge
knuckle

la'bel
lamprey
language
languor
largess
latent
lattice
lawyer
leakage
legend
legume (*leg'*)
leisure
lemma
leopard
lessee'
lep'er
lettuce (*-tis*)
license
lichen
limekiln
limner
limpid
linguist
liquor
lobby
loiter
lozenge
loathsome

lucid
lucre
luncheon
luscious
lyric

mal'ice
malign'
mal'treat
mammoth
mastiff
mattress
margin
marine (*-een'*)
marquee (*-kee'*)
mar'riage
martyr
marshal
marvel
maudlin
maugre
meagre
measles
medley
mellow
memoir'
men'ace
mercer
message
minion

mitre
model
Mohawk
moidore
monkeys
monarch
monstrous
morass'
mor'tar
mortgage
(*mor'-gage*)
mundane
muscle
myrtle
mystic

naph'tha
nauseous
nephew
nervous
nether
niggard
nitre
nocent
noisome
nonage
novice
noxious
nuisance
numbness

nuptial (*-shal*)
nurture

oblique (*ob-leek'*)
obscene
oc'cult
o'cean
onion
ōnyx
opa'que
or'gies
ostrich
orchid (*or'-kid*)
ousted
oyster

pa'gan
pageant (*paj'-*)
pallid
pamphlet
pander
pars'nep, or parsnip
parterre (*par-ter'*)
pas time
patrōl'
ped'lar or pedler
pelisse (*-lees'*)
per'il
persua'de
peruse
phæton (*fa'-*)
phalanx
phantom
pharynx
phœnix
phthisis, (*thi'-* or *tī-*)
physics
pigeon
pilchard
pillar
pincers
pinion
pinnace
pious
placard'
plain'tiff
plateau (*-to'*)
plummet
poignant (*poyn-*)
pollard
pollu'te
pom'mel
poniard (*-yard*)
porcelain
prece'de
precise'

pre'mier
prepen'se
prescribe
prestige
pretence
proc'tor
profile (*feel'*)
programme or program
prologue (*pro'-* or *prol'-*)
prorogue'
psal'mist
psalter
pumice (*pu-* or *pum-*)
purloin'
pursuit
pus'tule
pygmy

quadril'le
quaff'ed
qualmish
quartern
query
question
quorum

ra'cy
raffle
raiment

raisin
rancour
ravage
rece'de
receipt
recite
recruit
rehearse
release
remiss
replete
reprieve
rescind
res'pite (*pit*)
resou'rce
retrieve
revere
rhubarb, (*ru'-birb*)
rig'id
roguish
roman'ce
rosette
ros'in
roulette, (*roo-let'*)
routine'
ru'bric
rummage
rueful

ruffle
sa'bre
saffron
salad
salmon
sanction
sapphire
sarcasm
saucer
saucy
sausage
sawyer
scabbard
scalpel
scandal
scenic
sceptre
sceptic (*skep-*)
schedule (*sed-* or *shed-*)
schooner
scion
scissors
scorpion
scuffling
seizure
seraph
sere'ne
ser'vile

sewer (*soo-er*)
shagreen'
shalloon
shak'o
shaky
shallow
shampoo'
sher'iff
shrewdly
shrillness
sickle
sinew
skewer
social
soiree (*swä-re*)
sombre
spectre
spicy
sponging
sponsor
squeamish
stalwart
statics
status
sterile
stirrup
stomach
straggling
studious
sturgeon

suffrage
succinct'
succumb
suit'or
surfeit
swōllen
symptom
syntax
syphon, or
siphon
syringe
syr'up
system

ta'cit
talon
tallness
taper
tassel
templar
tendril
tension
terrace
tetrarch
thesis
thwarting
tittle
tissue
tocsin
toilet
torsion

tonnage
tontine (*teen'*)
topic
torpor
torrid
tortoise
traffic
tragic
transcend'
transept
transient
transpierce'
tre'acle
trepan', or
trapan
trel'lis
tremor
trespass
trifle
triphthong
triple
triumph
trochee (*-kee*)
trophy
trousseau
(*troo-sō'*)
tru'ant
trumpet
trustee'
tur'gid
turquoise

tussle
twilight
typhoon'
ty'rant
tyro

uncouth'
un'guent
unique (*u-neek'*)
unnerve'
unroll
usurp

val'ance
valiant
valleys
vedet'te, or
vidette
vel'lum
venal
vengeance
venom
verbo'se
ver'dant
vernal
vespers
vestige
vicar
vicious
victuals
viewless
vignet'te

vig'il
viscid
villain
vineyard
(*vin'-*)
virile
vital
volley
volume
(*vol-yūm*)
voucher
vouchsa'fe
vow'el

waggon, or
wagon
wainscot
waltzing
weapon
weary
weasel
weighty
wharfage
whiffle
wherry
wheyey
whiggism
whimsey
wholesome
wholly
widgeon
wincey
wiry
withal
wizard
woful
wolfsbane
woollen
woolly
wrangling
wrestle
wringing
wrinkle
writhing
wryneck

yachting
Yankee
yeoman (*yō'-*)

zeal'ous
zenith
zephyr
zigzag

DISSYLLABIC PARONYMES.

Meanings and Distinctions.

Abie, having strength or power; skilful.
Abel, a man's name.

Airy, composed of air or vapour; exposed to the air; sprightly.
Eyry,* the place where the birds of prey build and hatch.

Altar, the communion table in a church.
Alter, to change: to vary.

Anchor, an instrument used for holding ships at rest in water.
Anker, a liquid measure which varies from 8 to 10 gallons.

Anti,† against; contrary to; sometimes used for *ante*, as in anticipate.
Ante, before; previous to.

Assent, to agree to.
Ascent, going up.

Augur, a soothsayer; one who foretells from signs.
Auger, a tool used for boring holes in wood, &c.

Bald, without hair.
Bawled, cried out.

Board, a thin plank; a table; food; the deck of a ship.
Bored, did bore.

Bold, brave; daring.
Bowled, played at bowls.

Bowlder, Boulder, a large round stone; a mass of rock.
Bolder, more bold.

Bridal, pertaining to a wedding; a marriage feast.
Bridle, *s.* for a horse; *v.* to restrain.

Brighten, to make bright.
Brighton, the most fashionable of English watering-places.

Briton, a native of Britain.
Britain, includes England, Wales, and Scotland.

Brood, a flock of young fowl.
Brewed, did brew.

Broom, a shrub; a besom.
Brougham, a kind of modern carriage.

Bunyan, a celebrated English writer.
Bunion, a lump on the great toe.

* This word is also pronounced *ā-rē* and *ī-rē*. It is also written aerie.
† These are only used in composition with other words, and are consequently to be considered as *prefixes*.

Bury, to inter; to put under ground.
Berry, a wild fruit; a fruit.

Callus, a hardness of the skin from friction.
Callous, hardened; unfeeling.

Canon, a church law; a church dignitary.
Cannon, a piece of ordnance; a great gun.

Canvas, coarse or hempen cloth.
Canvass, to go about to solicit; to discuss.

Caster, one who casts; a small wheel on the legs of furniture.
Castor, the beaver; a kind of oil.

Cellar, a wine store.
Seller, one who sells.

Ceiling, the covering of a room.
Sealing, closing as with wax.

Censer, a pan in which incense is burned.
Censor, one who censures or blames.

Session, a sitting.
Cession, a yielding; a giving up.

Chagrin, ill-humour.
Shagreen, a kind of leather; shark-skin.

Champagne, a nice sparkling wine
Champaign, an open level country: open, or flat.

Coarser, more coarse.
Courser, a racer; a swift horse.

Colour, as black, red, &c.
Culler, one who culls or selects.

Cobble, to mend roughly.
Coble, a small fishing boat.

Collar, for the neck.
Choler, anger; bile.

Council, a consultation of people assembled.
Counsel, *v.* to advise; *s.* a lawyer; consultation.

Crewel, a ball of worsted.
Cruel, fierce; inhuman.

Crier, Cryer, one who cries; one who makes proclamation.
Cryer, a kind of hawk called the *falcon gentle*.

Current, a running stream.
Currant, a fruit.

Cypress, a kind of tree.
Cyprus, a thin, transparent black stuff; an island.

Demean, to make mean or low.
Demesne, a manor-house with the estate surrounding under a lord.

Discreet, prudent; cautious.
Discrete, separate; distinct.

Dual, expressing the number two
Duel, a fight in single combat.

Fellow, a companion.
Felloe, a curved piece in the circumference of a wheel.

Philip, a man's name.
Fillip, a jerk of the finger off the thumb.

Find, to discover; to supply.
Fined, punished by payment of a fine.

Flour, the finer part of meal.
Flower, *s.* the blossom of a plant; *v.* to flourish.

Francis, a man's name.
Frances, a woman's name.

Fouler, more foul.
Fowler, one who shoots game birds, or wild fowl.

Fungous, spongy.
Fungus, plants such as mushrooms, &c.

Galloon, a kind of lace; a kind of narrow ribbon.
Galleon, a kind of large Spanish ship with lofty stem and stern.

Grater, a rough file.
Greater, larger.

Grizzly, of a gray colour.
Grisly, frightful; hideous.

Grocer, a dealer in teas, &c.
Grosser, larger; bigger.

Guest, a visitor; one entertained.
Guessed, conjectured.

Indite, to write; to compose.
Indict, to accuse; to take legal proceedings against.

Jury, a number of men (not less than twelve) *sworn* to declare the truth from the evidence before them.
Jewry, Judea.

Holy, devout; just; godly.
Wholly, entirely.

Lair, a wild beast's den, &c.
Layer, a bed or stratum.

Lessen, to make less.
Lesson, a school task; a precept; a severe lecture.

Levee, a morning assembly of visitors.
Levy, to raise or collect by authority.

Lesser,* smaller.
Lessor, one who grants a lease.

Licence, leave; permission.
License, to grant leave; to give legal permission.

Lien, a legal claim.
Lion, a wild beast.

Lowed, bellowed as oxen.
Load, a burden; a measure.

Lore, learning, doctrine.
Lower, more low.

Lyre, a musical instrument.
Liar, one who utters falsehoods.

* This word, though evidently a corruption, cannot be discarded. Authors always write the *Lesser Asia*.

Mantle, a cloak.
Mantel, a chimney-piece.

Manor, a domain; a district.
Manner, method; custom.

Mare, female of horse.
Mayor, chief magistrate.

Marshal, the highest military rank.
Martial, warlike; brave.

Martin, a man's name.
Marten, a bird like a swallow; a weasel.

Mattrass, a chemical vessel.
Mattress, a kind of bed.

Medal, a coin-shaped piece of metal given as a reward.
Meddle, to interfere in the affairs of others.

Meddler, one who meddles.
Medlar, a fruit like a pear.

Meter, an instrument for meting or measuring.
Metre, Meter, poetical measure; verse.

Mettle, spirit; courage.
Metal, as iron, tin, gold, silver, &c.

Mighty, powerful.
Mity, having mites.

Miner, a worker in a mine.
Minor, one under legal age.

Missel, the mistletoe; an evergreen plant.
Missile, that which can be thrown from the hand as a weapon of defence.

Mucus, a slimy fluid.
Mucous, like mucus; slimy, viscous.

Muscle, a fleshy fibre in animals; a mussel.
Mussel, a small fish.

Ode, a song or poem.
Owed, did owe.

Otter, a small animal.
Ottar, oil of roses.

Pact, a contract; a covenant.
Packed, placed in order; selected unjustly.

Panel, a small piece sunk from the surface in carpentry, wainscoting, &c.; a flat board used by a painter instead of canvas; a jury-roll.
Pannel, a kind of rustic saddle; a jury-roll.

Pencil, for writing or drawing.
Pensile, hanging down.

Pendant, anything hanging; an ear-ring.
Pendent, hanging; projecting.

Petre, nitre; saltpetre.
Peter, a man's name.

Pilot, one who guides a ship into or out of harbour, along a dangerous coast, &c.
Pilate, a man's name.

Plaintiff, one who complains (in law).
Plaintive, mournful.

Practice, the act of doing.
Practise, to do habitually.

Prier, one who pries into.
Prior, former; a monk who is the head of a convent

Primmer, more prim, more affectedly nice.
Primer, a first book.

Profit, gain; advantage.
Prophet, one who foretells.

Puny, young; little and weak.
Puisne, a junior judge.

Rabbit, a small burrowing animal.
Rabbet, a term in carpentry.

Rapt, enraptured.
Rapped, did rap; knocked.
Wrapped, folded up.

Rapper, one who raps; a knocker.
Wrapper, a loose outer garment.

Riding, exercise on horseback; the district inspected by an excise-officer.
Riding, one of the three divisions of Yorkshire.

Rode, did ride.
Rowed, did row.

Sailer, that which sails; a ship.
Sailor, a seaman; mariner.

Salter, one who salts or sells salt.
Psalter, a book of psalms.

Season, one of the four divisions of the year; a time.
Seizin, a *law* term signifying possession.

Senior, (sēn-yur), elder.
Seignior, (sēn-yur), a foreign title equivalent to *Lord*.

Silly, simple; foolish.
Scilly, a group of islands off the coast of Cornwall.

Sold, did sell.
Soled, furnished with a sole.

Sower, one who sows seed.
Sewer, one who sews cloth.

Staid, steady; did stay; grave.
Stayed, remained; did stay.

Sterling, pure; of good quality.
Stirling, a county of Scotland.

Straighten, to make straight.
Straiten, to make narrow.

Succour, *s.* aid, help; *v.* to aid.
Sucker, a young shoot.

Symbol, a type; a sign.
Cymbal, a hollow brass, basin-like musical instrument.

Sword, a weapon of defence.
Soared, flew aloft.

Trier, one who tries or examines
Trior, one appointed by a *law* court to examine the challenges to a jury panel.

Venus, the goddess of beauty.
Venous, pertaining to the veins.

DISSYLLABLES.

Often confounded in sound or sense.

Accede, to agree to; to comply with; to assent.
Exceed, to surpass; to excel.

Adapt', to make apt or fit.
Adept, one who is apt or has attained proficiency.

Advice,* counsel, opinion.
Advise, to inform; to persuade.

Affect, to act upon; to move the passions or feelings.
Effect', *s.* the result of an action; *v.* to accomplish; to produce.

Allay', to lay down; to quiet.
Al'ley (al-ly), a narrow passage.
Ally' (al-lī), to bind together by friendship or treaty.

Alleys, plural of alley.
Allies, states which have entered into a league or treaty.

Allude, to hint at.
Elude, to escape from; to shun.

An'nals, yearly records.
An'nuals, plants that die every year; books published yearly.

Antic, *adj.* odd; fanciful; *s.* a buffoon; a trick.
Antique, (an-teek') old; ancient.

Askance, **Askant**, } sideways; obliquely.

Assay, *s.* to try; to weigh accurately; *v.* trial, examination.
Essay, *n.* a theme; *v.* to try or attempt.

Bal'lad, a simple song.
Bal'let, (bal-lay) a little ball; a kind of dancing scene.
Bal'lot, a small ball or ticket used in voting.

Baron, a baronet; a lord.
Barren, unfruitful, sterile.

Beacon, (be'kn) a light to direct seamen; a fire.
Beckon, (bek'n) *s.* a fire which warns of danger; *v.* to signal with the head or hand.

Bidding, commanding.
Biding, remaining or waiting.

Borrow, (bor'-ro) to obtain anything as a loan.
Borough, (bur'-ro) a corporate town.
Burrow, (bur'-ro) to make holes in the ground as rabbits.

Braid, to weave or plait.
Brayed, did bray (as an ass).

* In a great number of words *c* becomes *s* when they are used as verbs, which strengthens the force of the word, and sometimes changes the accent.

Breaches, openings; violation of law contract, &c.
Breeches, *(britches)* a portion of man's dress.

Burden, **Burthen**, } what is *borne;* both words are used indiscriminately.

Cabal', a plot; a small party united for some secret design.
Ca'ble, a large chain which holds a ship to her anchor; a submarine telegraph.

Carat, a small weight used in jewellery.
Caret, a mark (A) used in correcting an omission in writing.
Carrot, an eatable root.

Chalet, *(shau-lay)* a cottage.
Challis, (shal-li) an elegant twilled fine woollen fabric used for ladies dresses.
Chalice, (chal'-is) the communion cup.

Con'cert, an agreement; a musical entertainment.
Con'sort, a wife or husband; a companion.

Coolie, an Indian carrier or porter; a Chinese labourer who has gone to other countries.
Coolly, without heat or warmth.

Cor'al, the shells of a kind of marine animals.
Cho'ral, belonging to a choir.

Crevice, *(krev'-is)*, a narrow opening.
Crevasse, *(krev-as')*, a cleft in a glacier.

Critic, one skilled in judging of the quality of anything.
Critique, *(crit-eek')*, a critical judgment.

De'cent, respectable; becoming.
Descent', lineage; progress downward.
Dissent', to disagree.

Defer', to postpone; to delay.
Dif'fer, to be unlike; to disagree.

Demain, **Demesne**, *(dē-mān', dēm-ēn')*, a manor-house with adjacent lands under a lord.
Domain, *(dō-mān')*, dominion; estate; empire.

Demur', to delay; to hesitate; to object to legal proceedings by expressing doubts.
Demu're, grave; very serious.

Device, scheme; contrivance.
Devise; to contrive; to bequeath (see *advice*).

Dire, dreadful; dismal.
Dyer, one who dyes.

Di'vers, several; sundry; many.
Diverse, different; unlike.

Emerge, to rise out of; to issue from.
Immerge, to plunge into water.

Dying, expiring.
Dyeing, colouring; tinging.

Errand, a message.
Errant, wandering; roving.

E'ther, the clear upper air; a fluid supposed to fill all space above the atmosphere.
Either,* *(ē'-ther* or *ī'-ther)*, one of two; the one or the other.

Extant, still existing.
Extent, compass; bulk.

Fisher, one who fishes; a man's name.
Fissure, a cleft or crack.

Gam'ble, to practise gaming.
Gam'bol, to leap and skip; to play or frisk.
Gaelic, *(gale-ik)*, the language used in the Highlands of Scotland; pertaining to the Gael.
Gal'lic, pertaining to Gaul or France.
Gristle *(gris'l)*, a soft elastic substance in animals; cartilage.
Grizzle *(griz'l)*, a gray colour.

Gē'nus, a class of animals or plants embracing many species.
Gē'nius, having superior abilities.

Gen'tle, of mild feelings.
Genteel', polite; having polished manners.
Gentile, all people except Jews.
German, *(jer'-man)*, related by blood; a native of Germany.
Germane, *(jer-mān')*, very appropriate or suitable.

Gourd, a plant and its fruit.
Gored, did gore.

Halloo *(hal-loo')*, to make a loud exclamation.
Hallow *(hal-lō)*, to make holy
Hā'lo, a kind of circle often seen around the sun, moon, &c.

Ha'ven, a harbour.
Heav'en, the abode of the blessed.

Heron, a large long-necked bird.
Herring, a well-known fish.

Hu'man, belonging to man.
Huma'ne, kind; benevolent.

Jester, one who jests.
Gesture, action accompanying speech.

Lē'gion, a body of soldiers.
Legend, an inscription; a tradition.

Idle *(ī'dl)*, unemployed; averse to labour.
Idol *(ī'dul)*, an image used for worship.
Idyl, Idyll *(ī'dil)*, a short pastoral or narrative poem.

Instance, an example.
Instants, moments.

* The use of this word for *each*, as, "on either side" is now so frequent that it may be considered established.

† This word is also written *garrette*.

Kernel, the inner part.
Colonel *(kur'-nel)*, a military officer.

Lore, learning.
Lower, more low.

Lumbar, pertaining to the loins.
Lumber, anything cumbersome or useless; timber after being cut down.

Missal *(mis'al)*, the mass-book.
Missile, *(mis'il)*, that which can be thrown from the hand as a weapon of defence.

Naughty, perverse; very mischievous.
Knotty, having knots.

Neth'er, lower.
Nēither, not either.

Nav'vy, a labourer.
Navy, the whole ships of any nation.

Palate *(pal'āt)*, the roof of the mouth; taste.
Pallet, Pallette, *(pal'et)*, a board on which painters mix paints.
Pallet *(pal'et)*, an under mattress of straw; a mean bed.

Pastor, a shepherd; a clergyman.
Pasture, grazing ground.

Patience, calm endurance.
Patients, those who suffer; those under medical treatment.

Peasant, a rustic; a countryman.
Pheasant, a kind of bird.

Pearl *(perl)*, a valuable white gem; a white film on the eye; a kind of small printing type.
Peril, danger; hazard.

Por'trait, a picture drawn from life.
Portray', to draw in colours; to describe vividly in words.

Prem'iss, Prem'ise, an antecedent proposition or statement.
Premise *(pre-miz)*, to make an introduction.

Princes, the plural of prince.
Princess', the feminine of prince.

Presence, the being present.
Presents, things presented.

Prov'ost, the head of a university; the head of a royal burgh.
Provost *(pro-vo'* or *prov'-ost)*, one who superintends the executions in an army or a navy.

Proceed, to go forward.
Precede, to go before.

Racer, one who runs; a race-horse.
Razor, a kind of knife used for shaving.

Rav'en, plunder; rapine.
Ra'ven, Ravin, a well-known bird like a large crow.

Raving, raging (like a madman).
Ravine *(ra-veen')*, a deep ditch.

Reading, expressing written language aloud.
Reading *(red'-ding)*, the capital town of Berkshire.

Reason, proof; excuse; cause.
Resin *(rez-)*, a substance which flows from trees in a liquid state.

Re'gal, kingly.
Regale, to entertain in a regal or sumptuous manner; to refresh.

Recede, to go back; to return.
Re-seed, to seed a crop again or the second time.

Relics, things kept in remembrance.
Relicts, widows.

Riband, **Ribband**, **Ribbon**,* a narrow stripe of silk.

Roar, to bawl; to howl as a beast.
Rower, one who rows.

Savour, taste; odour.
Saviour, one who saves; Christ our Redeemer.

Sal'vage, money paid to those who assist in saving a ship.
Selvage, **Selvedge**, a border on cloth.

Sculptor, one who carves figures.
Sculpture, the art of carving figures; carved work.

Sen'try, a sentinel; a soldier on guard.
Century, a hundred years.

Series, a succession of things following each other by some order or law.
Serous, watery; wheyey.
Serious, grave, solemn.

Sewer† *(soo'-er)*, a drain of passage for water.
Sower *(so'-er)*, one who sows seed.
Sewer *(so'-er)*, one who sews or uses a needle.

Statue *(stat'-ū)*, that which is made to stand; a carved likeness of a person.
Statute *(stat-ūt)*, a written law.
Stature *(stat'-ūr)*, the height of anyone.

Story, **Storey**§ } a tale or narrative; a fictitious tale; a set of rooms on same floor or level.

* The last Spelling seems to be most in use at present.
† This word is very often corrupted into *shore* in spelling and pronunciation.
§ This word is now always written, *story*.

Subtle* (*sut'l*), sly; artful; cunning.
Subtile (*sub'-til*), fine; thin or rare; shrewd.

Subtler, comparative of subtle.
Sutler, one who follows an army and sells provisions, &c.

Surplice, a clergyman's white garment.
Surplus, excess above what is required.

Talons, claws of birds of prey.
Talents, abilities.

Tarry, (*tar-ry*) to remain; to sojourn.
Tarry, (*tar-ey*) smeared with tar.
Tenor, the general course or drift of anything.
Tenure, the conditions of possession.

Tide, time; the alternate ebb and flow of the sea.
Tied, did tie; united.

Travel (*trav'-el*). to make a journey or voyage.
Travail (*trav'-āl*), *v.* to toil, to suffer great pain; *s.* excessive labour.

Treatise (*treat'-is*), a book on a certain subject.
Treaties (*treat'-ēz*), plural of treaty; compacts or agreements between nations.

Venal, that may be bought.
Venial, (*vēn-yal*) pardonable.

Vial, a phial or small bottle.
Viol, a musical instrument; a violin.

Wade, to walk through water.
Weighed, tried the weight of.

Virgin, a young maiden,
Verging, coming near to.

Wether, a sheep.
Weather, state of the atmosphere.

Whether, which of the two.
Whither, to what place.

Wicked, cruel.
Wicket, a small gate made of wickerwork.

* The latter spelling seems at present most in use

TRISYLLABIC TESTS.

abey'ance
abhorrence
abolish
abridgment
ab'stinence
accept'ance
accession
ac'cident
accom'plice
accoutre
accustom
achieving
ac'olyte
acquies'ce
a'creage
adequate
address'ee
adjacent
ag'grandize
aggravate
aggregate
aggriev'ed
aer'onaut
allegiance
alleging
al'manac
alphabet

ambassage
ambi'tious
am'ethyst
amorous
amulet
analy'se
an'cestor
anecdote
antarc'tic
an'teroom
antidote
an'titype
apart'ment
Ap'ennines
apos'tle
ap'othegm
ap'petite
aquat'ic
aq'ueduct
aqueous
aquiline
archān'gel
ar'chetype
artisan
ascend'ant
as'inine
assas'sin

assemblage
asthmatic
asunder
asylum
a'theist
atro'cious
attorneys
audacious
au'dience
auspices
auspic'ious
av'alanche
av'arice
avenue
axiom

bach'elor
bandit'ti
bar'barous
barrica'de
bas'ilisk
battal'ion
bay'onet
beauteous
besot'ted
besieger
bev'erage

biassed, or biased
bigamist
bigoted
bissex'tile
biv'ouac
blamable
blasphemous
blissfully
bounteous
bicycle
broccoli
Britan'nic
buccanier'*
bucol'ic
buoy'ancy

Cal'vinist
cancellate
cannibal
cano'rous
can'ticle
capric'ious
capuchin' (*-sheen*)
carbineer'†
car'tilage
cassia
cassi'no‡
cat'alogue
catechism
cathe'dral
cau'terize
cavalier'
cel'ebrate
cenobite
cenotaph
centred, or centered
chamomile
chandelier'
chan'nelled
charlatan
chastisement
chilliness
christendom
chronicle
chrysalis
chrysolite
cigarettes
cinnamon
civilly
clamorous
coales'ce
coch'ineal
codicil
cognizance
collis'ion (*-lizh-*)
col'loquy
colonel
colos'sus
colonna'de
commit'tee
com'petent
complaisant
concur'rence
concussion
condescend'
condens'er
confiscate§
connoisseur (*kon'-is-soor*)
con'science
conta'gious
contrition
coquettish
cor'alline
cormorant
cōterie
counterfeit
coura'geous
cour'tesy
cred'ible
criticism
crucial
crucible
crystalline
cuirassier' (*kwi-ra-seer'*)

* or *buccaneer*. † or *carabineer*. ‡ See page 54. § *con'-* or *confis'-*.

cur'rier
cūticle
cynical
cylinder

daf'fodil
debar'red
dec'alogue
deci'sive
decoction
dēcollate
decōrous
decrepit
defenceless
defensive
def'erence
defic'ient
def'inite
dēity
delegate
delic'ious
demeanour
den'izen
denouement*
dentifrice
depredate
descend'ant
des'perate
desuetude†
deten'tion

det'onate
devastate
devel'op‡
dif'fident
dilem'ma
dil'igence
dispir'it
di'ocese
discern'ment
disciple
dis'cipline
discre'tion
disfranchise
dishabil'le
dishev'el
dis'sident
dissipate
doggerel
domicile
dramat'ic
du'ellist
duteous

eccen'tric
ec'stasy
edifice
efferves'ce
effloresce
egotist (*ē or eg'*)
elix'ir

ellipsis
el'oquence
embar'rass
em'bassy
embel'lish
emphatic
endeavour
enervate'
enno'ble
en'signcy
enthral'led
entrapping
entrepot (*-pō*)
envel'op
en'velōpe
enven'om
ep'aulet
epilogue
ep'isōde
epis'tle
ep'itaph
equipage
escala'de
es'quimaux
essayist
etiquet'te
eu'charist
eulogy
evilly
exchequ'er

* *den'-oo-mang.* † *dē'-swē-tude.* ‡ Often written *develope.*

excrescence
excretion
ex'orcise

face'tious
factitious
fallacious
fal'lacy
fanat'ic
farc'ical
fascinate
feasible
fero'cious
feud'alism
filament
final'e
fo'liage
foren'sic
forestalling
frang'ible
fricassee'
fu'chsia
fusilier'

ga'iety*
galaxy
gallantry
gal'loping
garot'ter, or
garroter
gar'rison
garrulous
gaseous
gazetteer'
gel'atine
genteel'ly
gestation
gos'siping
grammat'ic
guarantee'
guillotine†
gymnas'tic

hal'cyon
harassing
harpsichord
hastily
heartiness
Hebra'ic
hec'atomb
hegi'ra
hem'orrhage
hemorrhoids
homicide
horrible
housewifery
howitzer
huguenot
hurricane
hyacinth
hybridous
hydraul'ic
hy'drogen
hypocrite
hyster'ics
hyena
iam'bic
iambus
i'cicle
iciness
idiom
ignes'cent
il'lative
illic'it
illusion
im'becile
immolate
impel'lent
im'precate
incep'tion
incentive
impromp'tu
incessant
incision
incrassate
in'cubus
indict'ment
initial
in'nocence
innox'ious

* or *gayety*. † *gil'-yo-tēn*.

interce'de
inter'stice
intriguer
invalid
ir'rigate
inve'igle
i'singlass

jeal'ousy
jeopardy
jesuit
jewelled
journeyman
Juda'ism

kil'ogram
knight-er'rant

la'bial
labyrinth
lacerate
laity
larceny
lassitude
laureate
lazily
leprosy
lethargic
leveret
libellous
Libyan
lieuten'ant
lig'ament
likelihood
lineage
liquefy
liquorice
litany
logarithm
loqua'cious
lu'bricate
lucubrate
lūculent
ludicrous
lyce'um
lyd'ian
lymphat'ic

mac'erate
machinate
machinist
madon'na
mag'ical
maintenance
malign'ly
manœuvre
mar'itime
marmalade
marshalled
marshalsea
martyrdom
marvellous
masquera'de
mas'sacre
matricide
medium
membranous
menda'cious
mephitic
mer'riment
metal'lic
met'aphor
Michaelmas
microscope
mignonet'te,
milleped
militia
millionaire
mischievous
misdemean'
mis'tletoe
mittimus
mnemon'ic
mod'eller
modil'lion
moi'ety
Moham'med
molasses
mon'eyed
monogram
monograph

morphia
mortgagee'
mov'able
mucilage
mulat'to
Mus'sulman
myrmidon
mystery
mythical

narrative
nauseate
nebulous
nectarine
neophyte
nicety
nitrogen
nocuous
nomad'ic
non'chalance
nondescript
nonpareil'
nu'cleus
nullify
nunnery
nymphe'an

obei'sance
ob'elisk
oblique'ly
ob'loquy
obsequies
obsolete
occident
occupants
occur'rence
oc'ular
oculist
odious
odium
omelet
omnif'ic
omniscient
op'erate
ophthal'mic
opossum
opportu'ne
op'posite
optic'ian
op'ulence
oracle
orchestra
or'ison
ormolu (*-loo'*)
or'rery
oscillate
osier (*ó-zhi-er*)
osseous
outbal'ance
overaw'e
overhaul
o'viform
oxygen

pachal'ic
palātial
palisa'de
palliasse*
palliate
pal'triness
pamphleteer'
pan'theism
papy'rus
par'achute
paraffin
paragon
paradigm
parallax
parallel
Paris'ian
par'oquet
paroxysm
parricide
partisan
passerine
patriarch
patric'ian
pau'city
pavil'ion
pa'vior

* Also spelled paillasse (*pal-yas'*).

ped'agogue
pedestal
pelican
pellu'cid
pendulum
penitence
pentateuch
pentecost
percep'tive
per'igee
peren'nial
perilous
per'meate
permis'sive
pernic'ious
persistence
persuasion
pet'rify
pharmacy
phlegmat'ic
philippic
phonetic
phos'phorus
photograph
phthisical (*tiz'-*)
physical
physic'ian
picturesq'ue
pit'eous
pioneer
pitiless
pinnacle
placable
plebe'ian
pleb'iscite
plen'teous
pleonasm
pleurisy
pneumat'ics
poign'ancy
polypus
pollu'tion
pon'derous
porphyry
portcul'lis
portentous
possessions
post'humous
postil'lion
potassic
preceded
prec'edence
precipice
preten'sion
pretentious
precocious
prel'acy
prime'val
privi'lege
probos'cis
proce'dure
proficient
promena'de
prompt'itude
propagate
prosa'ic
pros'elyte
prototype
psalmody
(*sal'-* or *sam'*)
pseudonym
puerile
puissance
pumic'eous
putrescent
putrefy
pyr'amid
pyri'tes
Pyth'ian

quad'rature
quas'sia
querulous
quies'cent
quintes'sence
quin'tuple
quiz'zical

ra'ciness

raillery
ransomless
rarefy
rateable
recen'sion
recherche
(*ra-sher-shā*)
rec'ipē
reci'tal
rec'ompense
recus'ant, or
rec'usant
refugee
regicide
regulate
relig'ion
relie'vo
remissness
remorseness
ren'dezvous
repartee'
repel'lent
replevin
reprieved
reservoir'
res'inous
reticence
retroce'de
rev'erie
rhapsody
rhetoric
rheumatism
rhythmical
rigorous
risible
rīvalling
rottenness
ruthlessly

sac'charine
sacrament
sacrifice
sacrilege
saga'cious
sat'ellite
satrapy
scandalous
sceptical
schismat'ic
scholastic
schol'ium
scimitar
scintilla
scurrilous
seces'sion
se'crecy
sedative
sedulous
sensuous
senten'tious
sen'tinel
separate
sepulchre
severance
sheki'nah, or
shechinah
sig'naller
silliness
simile
sīnecure
sinewy
sinister
siroc'co
solitair'e
solstit'ial
som'nolence
sonneteer'
sophistry
sorcery
soup-tureen
specimen
speculum
sponginess
stimulus
stimulant
stratagem
strategy
stupify, or
stupefy
suasible

submis'sion
successor
subpœna
succinctly
su'icide
sufferance
suffragan
sumptuous
superse'de
sur'cingle
surveillance
(*sur-val'-yans*)
syc'amore
sycophant
syllabus
syllogism
symmetry
symphony
synagogue
synonym, or
synonyme
synthesis

tac'iturn
tambouri'ne
tan'gible
tapestry
technical (*tek'-*)
tepefy
termagant
terrif'ic
tes'selate
Teuton'ic
the'atre
tobac'co
tol'erant
tragedy
tranquillize
tranquilness
transcend'ent
treach'erous
trīcolor, or
tricolour
tunnelling
turbulent
turreted
tutelage
typify
tyranny

ul'cerate
umbra'geous
umbrella
unbias
utensil

vac'cinate
vacillate
vacuum
vehicle
venomous
vendible
veneer'ing
Venētian
ven'tilate
ventricle
vera'cious
vermilion
ves'tibule
vicinage
victualled
vigilant
villanous, or
villainous
vinegar
vinaigret'te
vīs'countess
vitreous
vitiate
vitrify
vōcable
volca'no

waggonet'te
wed'nesday
whirligig
window-sill
witticism
worshipper

zo'diac
zollverein
zöophyte

TRISYLLABIC PARONYMES.

Meanings and Distinctions.

An'nalist, one who writes annals.
Analyst, one who analyses.

Buf'falo, a wild ox.
Buffalo, an important American sea-port.

Calendar, an almanac.
Calender, a machine for giving a gloss or smoothness to cloth.

Casino, a small country house; a building for social meetings.
Cassino, a game at cards.

Chron'icle, a record.
Chronical, of long standing

Com'plement, that which completes; full number or quantity.
Compliment, an expression of regard or courtesy.

Con'fident, confiding; trusting.
Confidant,* one entrusted.

Coun'sellor, a lawyer, a barrister: one who counsels.
Councillor, a member of a council.

Du'alist, one who believes in two gods, one good, the other bad.
Duellist, one who fights in single combat.

Divisor, the number that is to be or has been divided into another.
Devisor, one who bequeaths or wills.
Deviser, one who plans or schemes.

Lineament, a distinguishing feature.
Liniment, an ointment.

Oracle, one famed for wisdom.
Auricle, an ear; a cavity of the heart.

Pas'sable, that may be passed; tolerable.
Passible, capable of feeling, or receiving impressions.

Principal, chief; one who takes a leading part.
Principle, a fundamental truth; a settled rule of action.

Prophecy, something predicted.
Prophesy, to foretell; to predict.

Radical, original; implanted by nature.
Radicle, a little root.

Sailable, that may be sailed through; navigable.
Saleable, Salable, fit for sale.

Serial, a book coming out in parts; a periodical.
Cereal, a grain crop.

Tu'mulus, an artificial hillock over an ancient grave.
Tumulous, full of hills.

* This word is usually accented on the last syllable.

TRISYLLABLES,

Often confounded in sound or sense.

Accepting, taking; receiving.
Excepting, taking out; objecting to.

Acceding, complying with.
Exceeding, surpassing, excelling; going beyond.

Adapted, suited; made suitable.
Adopted, taken as one's own.

Adherence, steady attachment to.
Adherents, those who adhere; followers; partisans.

Accidence (*ak'-sid-ens*), a small book containing the elements of grammar.
Accidents (*ak'-sid-ents*) chances; mishaps.

Addition, something added.
Edition, copies of a book printed at the same time.

Af'fable, courteous; condescending.
Effable, that can be explained.

Affected, acted upon; aimed at.
Effected, brought to pass; accomplished.

Al'lusion, a hint: reference to.
Illusion, false show; mockery.

Ap'posite, fit, appropriate.
Opposite, contrary; in front.

Assist'ance, help, relief, aid.
Assistants, those who assist.

Attend'ance, the act of attending or waiting upon; service.
Attendants, persons who attend.

Candid, noble, fair, sincere.
Candied, preserved with sugar.

Cap'ital, chief.
Capitol, the temple of Jupiter at Rome; the Senate House of the United States.

Cav'iller, one who cavils or makes frivolous objections.
Cavalier (*cav'-a-leer*), a knight.

Cur'rier, one who dresses tanned leather.
Courier (*koo'-rē-er*), a messenger sent in haste.

Cop'ula, the word (in *Logic*) which unites the subject with the predicate of a proposition.
Cu'pola, a roof or vault of a building; a dome.

Courtesy (*kur'-te-se*), courtly or elegant manners; civility; an act of civility or respect.
Courtesy (*kurt'-se*), *s.* an act of respect or reverence made by females; *v.* to make a courtesy

Deceased, (*de-cees'-d*), a person dead.
Diseased (*dis-eaz'd*), affected with illness.

Def er'ring, postponing.
Dif'fering, disagreeing.

Deference, respect; submission.
Difference, disagreement; the excess of one thing above another.

Depend'ant, one who depends or relies on another.
Dependent, subject to; relying on; subordinate.

Effusion, the act of pouring out.
Infusion, act of infusing; inspiration.

Elicit, to draw out of; to deduce by reason or argument.
Illicit, illegal, not lawful.

Eluding, escaping from; avoiding.
Illuding, mocking, deceiving.

Emerging, rising out of.
Immerging, plunging into.

Emigrant, one who migrates from his native country.
Immigrant, one who migrates or removes into a country.

Em'inence, a rising ground; distinction; a title of honour.
Im'minence, near at hand; threatening to fall or occur.

Envelop, (*en-vel'-up*), to hide: to cover or fold in.
Envelope (*en'-vel-ōp*), that which envelops: the cover of a letter.

Exercise, *n.* bodily exertion for health; *v.* to train by use; to labour.
Exorcise, to drive away evil spirits.

Eruption, a breaking forth: a breaking out of spots on the skin.
Irruption, a breaking into: a sudden incursion.

Gam'bling, practising gaming.
Gam'bolling, frisking; a frolicking.

Invalid (*in-val'-id*), weak; or of no value, weight or cogency.
Invalid (*in'va-leed*), one weak or disabled by sickness or of wounds from the effects of active services.

Glūtinous, sticky like glue.
Glut'tonous, greedy in eating.

Impos'tor, one who imposes upon the public; a cheat.
Imposture, imposition, fraud.

Invade, to attack in one's own territory.
Inveighed, railed or declaimed against.

Jacobin, one of a party of violent revolutionists in France; a demagogue.
Jacobite, an adherent of James II. and his family.

Lightning, an electric flash in the air.
Lightening, making less heavy.

Nŏtable, worthy of note; well-known.
Not'able, active; industrious.

Ordnance (*ord'-nance*), cannon, artillery.
Ordinance (*or'-din-ance*), a rule established by authority.

Patience, the being patient.
Patients, sick persons.

Pop'ulace, the people.
Populous, full of people; thickly inhabited.

Preceding,* going before.
Proceeding, going forward.

Prescription, the act of prescribing; a recipe.
Proscription, the act of proscribing or dooming to death, or outlawry.

Rarity (*rare-i-ty*), state of being *rare*; a thing valued for its scarceness.
Rarity (*rar'-i-ty*), thinness, subtlety; opposed to *density*.

Rec'ollect, to call to mind, or remembrance.
Re'collect, to collect again

Reflection, Reflexion, } the act of bending back after striking against a surface; attentive consideration; censure or reproach.

Salary, wages, hire.
Celery, a kitchen vegetable with a crisped leaf.

Series, (*sē'rēz*), things following in accordance with certain fixed laws.
Serious, grave, solemn.
Sĕrous, thin, watery.

Spacious (*spā'-she-us*), roomy, capacious.
Species, (*spē'-shēz*), individuals of an essential identity.
Specious (*spe'shus*), showy, plausible.
Specie, (*spe'shi*), gold and silver coin in opposition to *paper-money*.

Strychnine (*strik'-nine*) } a strong poison obtained from an Indian plant.
Strychnia (*strik'-ni-a*) }

Tepefy, to make moderately warm.
Typify, to represent by an image or symbol.

Vocation, occupation, calling.
Vacation, recess; freedom from duty.

* These two words are very often confounded. The distinction between *pre-* before, and *pro-*, forward, must be kept in mind.

The Parrot.

The parrot is a native of tropical regions, being principally found in forests, its food consisting of fruits, seeds, leaves, and buds. We admire its beautiful plumage; but more particularly its remarkable powers of imitating the human speech. When domesticated it is capable of articulating not only single words but brief expressions or short sentences. They are very intelligent, and exhibit considerable restlessness, with a capricious irritable temper and fondness for petty tricks. The upper mandible of the bill exhibits considerable curvature, and is longer than the lower. The smaller species are called paroquets, of which immense flocks are seen in the cocoa-nut groves of Ceylon, this bird being particularly gregarious.

Former Times.

In former times life and property were very insecure; robbers and banditti frequented the high ways, and often in the silence of the night mercilessly plundered unfortunate and unsuspecting travellers. Their audacious depredations frequently spread consternation through an entire county, brought to indigence comparatively affluent families, whose defenceless houses were rifled of all they possessed; and made a climax of their crimes by adding homicide and murder to burglary. Desperate individuals, whose depraved characters, were rendered equally ruthless and remorseless by lengthened impunity, lay in ambuscade in thickets for the purpose of entrapping travellers, who from necessity had to make perilous nocturnal journeys, and of despoiling them of all their valuables. But now all this is changed. The admirable system of police, combined with the firm and impartial administration of justice, has tended to increase the security of the subject, to spread a confidence in the law, to deter the evildoer from perpetrating deeds of violence, and to render the populace of the country free from solicitude and anxiety in their security from plunder and wrong.

Physic.

Few people are aware of the indescribable good effected by the judicious application of medicine to frail humanity. Very few medicinal agents are obtained from the Animal Kingdom. Musk from the musk-deer is applied to alleviate spasms; castor oil got from an Indian plant, is well known to the poorest households. Lard. spermaceti, and bees' wax are excellent liniments. The vegetable kingdom is exceedingly prolific in affording not only the most efficacious remedies for most diseases, but also the most malignant poisons, notwithstanding the assertions of quack doctors that all their drugs are innocuous, being vegetable. Among the latter, may be named hemlock, strychnia or strychnine (the seeds of an East Indian plant), and morphia; prussic-acid, which exists in bitter almonds and laurel-water, is properly a vegetable poison. From the mineral kingdom the most important medicines are derived. Mercury, magnesium, potash and soda are extremely valuable to the physician. Iron and other metals rank high with "the faculty."

The Balloon.

The cause of balloons rising into the higher regions of the atmosphere is precisely the same as that which causes a cork to rise to the surface of a water-butt, viz. :—The balloon or cork being lighter than the medium in which it is immersed. Recently balloons have attained an extraordinary interest, in consequence of their adoption as a means of conveying letters and despatches from the interior of Paris when surrounded by the immense German battalions, thereby rendering incalculable service to the besieged. The principle upon which they are constructed consists in filling them with hydrogen gas, (one of the lightest substances known) and admitting, gradually, atmospheric air when the aeronauts desire to descend. The seat of the aeronaut is called the car, and an umbrella-shaped construction, called a parachute, prevents the too precipitous descent of the aerial voyagers when it is no longer advisable to soar aloft. Coal gas is now used instead of hydrogen, and the covering of the balloon is of the most expensive silk, the whole being shaped like a pear.

Success in Life.

Success in life usually turns upon three things, industry, energy, and enterprise. By industry is meant that unflagging devotion to useful labour which characterises some nations, in contradistinction to that half-drowsy, slothful, indolent habit of working so prevalent amongst less energetic races. The industrious carpenter having completed his daily toil often makes a few plain chairs or other common articles of furniture, which a member of his family brings to market, such things being always saleable, and calculated to increase the week's wages materially. A meritorious hard-working apprentice will, eventually, become a master and employer of labour, not only enriching himself, but also tending to enrich the country he inhabits, by individually adding to its prosperity, and by becoming a conspicuous example to others of the result attainable by industry.

Billiards.

The ordinary game of billiards is played by two or more persons with three balls, and a cue with which they are propelled on a level table covered with fine baize. For this game tables are kept in towns and cities, where people who have ended their day's work, in the evening go in and play. But often young people are enticed into such places by idlers who do little else than trying if not fairly by some intrigue, to win the money of others. Such people try to imitate respectability by wearing gaudy clothes, smoking cigars or meerschaum pipes, to palm themselves off as officers and gentlemen, and to act the pageant. A little pastime like this may be good after hard work, but is a fatal waste of time and money when practised too often. Indeed, the great danger of such games is the growth of a desire for them, which often arises from practice and the liability to be tempted into gambling, against the seductions of which every one should guard.

The Oyster.

This shell-fish is enclosed within two valves which are united by a ligament, and form its outer covering or shell. Its food consists of minute vegetable particles and animalcules brought to the mouth by the tiny current of water generated by the action of the gills. The oyster is jawless, toothless, and headless.

In the summer months when they are unfit for table, they deposit their spawn. "The eggs are hatched within the shell and mantle of the parent, and the young are to be seen swimming slowly in a whitish and mucous or creamy fluid surrounding the gills, which becomes darker and of a muddy appearance when they are about to be expelled." Oysters abound in all warm and temperate climates; but much of their spawn is often driven away by currents to places unsuited for their future reproduction and development, a circumstance, which, notwithstanding their amazing fecundity, often causes the oyster to be a scarce commodity in our markets. In America many millions of acres are covered with beds, particularly on the marshy shores of the States of Virginia and Georgia. Excellent oysters are brought from Colchester and other places to supply the London market; in Ireland also the Dublin market is supplied from Carlingford, Arklow, and other places; and in Scotland, Prestonpans, and other coast-towns produce an abundance.

Commerce.

Commerce is perhaps the most important element in the prosperity of nations next to that of manufacturing industries. Manufactures and commerce are not, however, distinct industries; the latter, in a great measure, owes its existence to the former; while the former receives its most powerful impulses from the assistance of the latter. England affords an eminent proof of the truth of this law of correlation or interdependence. Some centuries ago her manufactures were of comparatively small importance; simply because the restrictions imposed by the Navigation Act were sufficient to prevent the growth of a demand for British productions in foreign countries; while the insignificance of our manufactures, reacting on commerce, tended to perpetuate its unimportance. This principle of reciprocity or reaction in commerce and manufactures tends to preserve the level of the two industries: the one seldom advances without carrying the other in its train. The advantages of commerce are sufficiently numerous; but the advancement of individual civilization, which is generally adduced as the most important fruit of its labours, is not entitled to be considered as the most striking. The growth of nations from a state of insignificance to a position of wealth and power, is the most wonderful effect of commerce. England affords a remarkable example of this rapid, almost ephemeral, growth. With no natural advantages, except an abundance of coal and iron, and with an army of the meanest proportions, yet she ranks among the first of the great European Powers; and this position she undoubtedly holds through the surpassing importance of her commerce, nurtured by the boundless manufacturing industries to which it is such an invaluable auxiliary.

France.

France, partly from its maritime and semi-insular and partly from its continental position, enjoys a very agreeable temperature which is capable of fostering plants whose delicacy is scarcely rivalled by those of tropical regions. The physical appearance of the whole country is very imposing, presenting to the traveller in numerous localities an unbroken expanse interspersed with stately forests, and tastefully cultivated vineyards, laid out in artificial enclosures, studded over with thin poles, against which the young tendrils of the vine lean for support. For miles around, in the districts of the Loire and Seine, not a noticeable eminence conceals the horizon from the spectator's view; but the dim flickering of the Auvergne Mountains, mingling their summits with the azure sky, appear like a magnificent panorama as picturesque and varied as the liveliest imagination could depict. Along the highways are elevated terraces for the better nurture of the grape, bordered with orange and mulberry trees, marshalled in artistic order and supporting the trellised branches of the vine. The well-skilled culture bestowed by the French on their most important produce renders the wines, such as Champagne and Burgundy, superior to all others. The climate and soil are also favourable to the cultivation of tobacco; but the government has monopolised the product, so that the cultivation is confined to certain licensed districts. A vast amount of beet sugar is manufactured in this country; but it is inferior in quality to colonial sugar, and leaves a large residuum of non-crystallized matter, extracted from the lees and dregs of the beet-root: this is useful in breweries.

Spelling.

Now-a-days children pay very little attention to spelling, particularly in schools of exceptional pretensions, which, in their programmes, purport to teach, not only the rudimentary subjects of an ordinary education, but also a variety of erudition worthy of an Encyclopædia. By aiming at too much such teaching can only impart a smattering of the subjects enumerated, and the pupils attain to no respectable proficiency in any one subject; while their superficial acquaintance with innumerable branches of knowledge is unsusceptible of practical application to the exigencies of their subsequent career: the most fundamental portions of an English education have been systematically neglected. Indeed, many people grow up to maturity, and enter the world without being conscious of their inability to spell ordinary words. Just try Francis with the following words which are of every day occurrence:—apartment, ammunition, Apennines, battalion, connoisseur, tranquillity. Nothing requires more assiduous care on the part of the pupil, or more unrelaxing supervision on that of the teacher than to improve habitually bad spelling. I have found very careful copying, first of very easy words, and afterwards of more difficult, in regular order of occurrence out of a reading-book or primer, the most efficacious method. It sometimes happens that an ordinary dictation is too advanced for a pupil who spells badly.

POLYSYLLABIC TESTS.

abbre'viate
aberra'tion
aborigines
aca'cia
accelerate
accessible
accommodate
accompanied
accoutrements
accūmulate
acerbity
achromat'ic
acid'ulate
acrimo'nious
adju'dicate
admissible
adoles'cence
adventit'ious
ae'rial
affida'vit
affil'iate
agglomerate
agrarian
al'legory
alleluiah (*al-le-loo'-ya*)
alle'viate
allitera'tion
allu'vial
amanuen'sis
ambas'sador
amēliorate
ammunit'ion
amphib'ious
anabap'tist
anal'ogous
analyt'ical
anath'ema
anni'hilate
anomalous
anonymous
antece'dent
antedilu'vian
antip'athy
antipodēs
an'tiquary
apoc'alypse
apocrypha
apostasy
apostrophē
appara'tus
appella'tion
appre'ciate
apprenticeship
approximate
appurtenance
archæol'ogy
argillaceous
armadil'lo
ascend'ency
Asiat'ic
aspar'agus
asphyxia
assassinate
assiduous
assimilate
associa'tion
aurif'erous
auxiliary
avaric'ious
avoirdupois'
axiomat'ic

bacchana'lian
ba'yoneted
bellig'erent
beau-idē'al (*bō-*)
ben'efited

beat'itude
biography
būreaucracy

cadav'erous
calcareous
calisthen'ics
Calvinistic
camel'opard
can'cellate
capilla'ceous
cap'illary
carbona'ceous
caricatu're
cancella'tion
carniv'orous
cas'tellated
cat'alepsy
catas'trophē
catechu'men
cat'erpillar
castiga'tion
caul'iflower
celer'ity
celestial
celi'bacy
cem'etery
censo'rious
centesimal
centrifugal

centripetal
ceremo'nial
chalyb'ēāte
chamēl'eon
chandelier'
chica'nery
chimerical
chiropodist
chronology
circumstan'tial
civilisation
clandes'tinely
coeffic'ient
coin'cidence
collōquial
combustible
com'ically
commis'erate
competitive
concatena'tion
concil'iatory
conduc'ible
congela'tion
conglom'erate
connūbial
conscien'tious
consocia'tion
constellation
conspic'uous
consuetu'dinal*

contig'uous
con'trariwise
controver'sial
contuma'cious
convalescent
coralliferous
coriaceous
corpo'real
correlative
corroborate
corruptible
corusca'tion
coun'ter-tenor
crusta'ceous
cylindrical
decid'uous
decima'tion
deci'pherer
deficiency
delete'rious
delin'quency
deliques'cent
demo'niac
deōdorize
deprēciate
despera'tion
devel'opment†
diarrhœa
(dī-ā-rē'-a)
dietet'ic

* See desuetude. † Sometimes written dēvelopement.

dilac'erate
dilapidated
discernible
dishevelled
disintegrate
disseminate
dolorif'ic
dys'entery

ebullit'ion
eccentricity
ecclesias'tic
effervesc'ence
efficacious
egre'gious
elaborate
el'igible
Elizabeth'an
eleemos'ynary
ema'ciate
embarrassing
embodiment
emergency
ēmolliate
ēmolument
encyclical
encyclope'dia
endog'enous
enthusiasm
enumerate

ephemeral
epiphany
episcopal
epitome
equestrian
equinoc'tial
ēquipollent
equiv'ocal
erroneous
erysip'elas
ethe'real
eulogium
evanes'cent
evan'gelist
exag'gerate
exemplary
exhala'tion
exhil'arate
expatiate
extempore
extraordinary
extricable

fac-sim'ile
farina'ceous
far'riery
fascinate
fastid'ious
Feb'ruary
feroc'ity

ferrūginous
fissility
fragility
frumenta'ceous
functionary
funereal

gallina'ceous
garrul'ity
gelatinous
generalis'simo
geod'esy
gesticula'tion
gymna'sium

habil'iment
hallelu'jah *(-yȧ)*
hallucina'tion
hebdom'adal
herba'ceous
hereditary
heteroge'neous
hīeroglyphic
hippopotamus
homeopathy
homogeneous
homol'ogous
hydropho'bia
hypercritical
hypochon'driac

hyper'bole
hypocrisy
hypothesis
ichthyol'ogy
ichnog'raphy
idiosyn'crasy
idol'ater
ignitible
ignominy
illegible
illegit'imate
illit'erate
illustrious
imaginary
immaculate
immovable
impetuous
implacable
impeccable
impercep'tible
incandescence
incar'cerate
incendiary
incipient
incompat'ible
indefeasible
indefensive
indel'ible
indepen'dent
indig'enous

indiscern'ible
indispensable
ine'briate
ineligible
infallible
infanticide
infelic'ity
inflammation
ingra'tiate
initiate
innova'tor
innuendo
inoc'ulate
inopportu'ne
insig'nia
installa'tion
integ'rity
intelligible
interreg'num
intes'tacy
inveteracy
irascible
irreme'diable
Isochi'menal
isometric
isos'celes
isoth'eral
isother'mal

Juda'ical

justiciary
juvenes'cence

kalei'doscope

lacera'tion
lasciv'ious
latitudina'rian
leg'endary
legit'imacy
levi'athan
libidinous
librarian
licentiate
litera'ti
litig'iously
longev'ity
loquacity
lus'ciousness

macad'amize
macera'tion
magiste'rial
magnif'icent
Mahom'etan, or
Mohammedan
maledic'tion
malleabil'ity
mam'millary
manifest'oes

mar'vellously
mellif'luous
mediæ'val, or
medieval
me'diocre
mel'ancholy
menag'erie
meridian
meridional
meretric'ious
meritorious
metallif'erous
metaphys'ics
met'allurgy
mezzotinto
millenarian
millen'nium
millionaire'
mini'ature
ministe'rial
misdemean'our
mod'erateur
monas'ticism
monoma'nia
munic'ipal

nec'romancy
nego'tiate
neuralgia
(*nu-ral'-ji-a*)
novit'iate
nutritiously

obelis'cal
obsolescent
obstrep'erous
occident'al
occulta'tion
octen'nial
odorif'erous
offic'iate
ol'igarchy
or'angery
oscilla'tion
osten'sible
octogena'rian
oviparous
ox'ygenate

pallia'tion
panacēa
panegyric
papiliona'ceous
paradisai'cal

paraphernāl'ia
paro'chial
peccadil'lo
pedagog'ism
pēdobap'tist
penetration
per'egrinate
peremptory
perihēl'ion
periph'ery
peripneumony
pharisa'ical
pharmaceu'tic
phenom'enon
philanthropy
philosophy
phlebot'omy
phraseol'ogy
phylac'tery
pla'giary
planetary
plenipoten'-
tiary
politic'ian
polygamy
polytechnic
precipitous
precocity
predeces'sor
prepar'atory
Presbyte'rian
profic'iency
promiscuous
prom'issory
propagand'ist

propitiate
proselyter
Protestantism
punctil'ious
pusillanim'ity
pyr'otechnist

quadrennial
quaternion
quinquagesima

rancid'ity
rationa'le
recal'citrant
receptacle
reciprocal
reconcil'able
rectilin'ear
refrig'erate
recon'nāissance
reconnoi'tre
reju'venate
relega'tion
residuum
resuscitate
reiterate
reminis'cence
rep'ertory
retal'iate
rhinoceros

ridiculous
right'eousness
rustic'ity

sanguin'eous
sapona'ceous
sarsaparil'la
satir'ical
scintilla'tion
scurrili'ty
sed'entary
senil'ity
sep'ara'tion
septen'nial
sequestra'tion
sexagena'rian
side'real
simultān'eous
Socin'ian
solicitude
soliloquy
solstitial
somnambulist
spermace'ti
sponta'neous
ste'reotyping
strateget'ic
stu'pified, or
stupefied
substan'tiate

subterrān'ean
supercilious
super'fluous
suppūra'tion
surreptitious
suscep'tible
symmetrical
symphōnious
synonymous
synthetical
systemat'ic

technol'ogy
temerity
terrestrial
tessela'ted
theol'ogy
therapeutics
Thermopylæ
tobac'conist
topography
toxicol'ogy
tranquil'lity
tran'sientness
typog'raphy
ubiq'uity
ultima'tum
unanimous
unequal'led
unprin'cipled

unparallel'ed
unpreten'tious
unscru'pulous
unsophis'ticated
unsymmetrical
untram'melled

utilita'rian

valetudinār'ian
va'riegate
vermicelli
(ver-mi-chel'i)

verisimil'itude
vica'rious
vicissitude
viscidity
vociferous

POLYSYLLABIC PARONYMES.

Meanings and Distinctions.

Connection*, Connexion — act of adjoining; that which connects; relationship.

Empir'ical, resting only on trial or experiment; known only by experience.
Empyrical, containing the combustible principle of coal.

Impas'sable, that cannot be passed.
Impassible, incapable of pain, passion, or suffering.

Ordinary, according to established *order*; common; usual.

Ordinary, one who has ecclesiastical jurisdiction; a place of entertainment where the prices are settled.

Permis'cible, capable of being mixed.
Permissible, allowable; that may be permitted.

Retract'able, that can be recalled.
Retractible, that can be drawn back.

Sanitary,† Sanatary, Sanitory, — healthful; relating to the preservation of health.

* These two words mean the same thing; the former spelling is now the more frequent.
† The first which seems to be the correct spelling, is most in use.

POLYSYLLABLES,

Often confounded in sound or sense.

Abolition, the act of abolishing.
Ebullition, an outburst of anger

Allegation, the act of alleging, affirming, or excusing.
Alligation, the act of binding together; uniting in certain ratios or at certain prices.

Contraversion, a turning to the opposite side.
Controversial, belonging to controversy.

Correspondence, communications by letter.
Correspondents, those who write letters.

Cor'poral, having a body; not spiritual; a rank in the army.
Corpo'real, material; having substance.

Confectionary, a confectioner.
Confectionery, sweetmeats in general.

Depositary, a storekeeper; one with whom something has been left in trust.
Depository, a store; a place of safe-keeping.
Repository, is the same in meaning as *depository*.

Depravation, depravity, wickedness.
Deprivation, the act of depriving or taking away.

Eligible, fit to be chosen.
Illegible, that cannot be easily read.

Herbiferous, producing herbs.
Herbivorous, eating herbs.

Ingenuous, free from reserve; candid; noble.
Ingenious, possessed of genius; skilful in invention.

Innocuous, Innoxious, not hurtful; harmless; innocent; unoffending.

Installation, the giving possession of an office.
Instillation, act of infusing by drops, or by small quantities.

Interpellation, a summons; an earnest address.
Interpolation, a spurious word or passage inserted in the genuine copy.

Legislator, a lawgiver.
Legislature, the power that makes laws; the supreme power of a state.

Millenary, consisting of a thousand.
Millinery, articles made or sold by milliners.

Monetary, relating to money.
Monitory, giving warning; admonishing.

Obsequies (*ob'-sē-quecz*), funeral rites.
Obse'quious, meanly condescending.

Omnifa'rious, of all kinds or varieties.
Omnif'erous, producing all kinds.

Preposition, a part of speech which connects words and shows the relation between them.
Proposition, a proposal; a theorem or problem.

Referable* (*ref' er abl*) } that
Referrible (*re fer'ibl*) } may be referred or considered in connection with something else.

Sarcophagous, flesh-eating.
Sarcophagus, a stone coffin.

Stationary, standing; remaining the same.
Stationery, pens, ink, &c.

Supplication, entreaty; petition humbly delivered.
Application, act of applying; that which is applied; close study.

Transfer'able, Transfer'rible, } That may be transferred or conveyed from one person or place to another; negotiable.

Trilateral, consisting of three sides.
Triliteral, consisting of three letters.

* Referred and referring are always written as here. The words referrible and transferrible, being regularly deduced from the verb, are to be preferred to referable and transferable.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

I. (1) when an affix or termination is added to a word ending in *y* preceded by another vowel, the *y* is retained; (2) but when an affix or termination is added to a word ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, the *y* is changed into *i*, except before *-ing*, *-ish*, before the *s* of the possessive case singular, the *s* of the plural of proper names, and in words denoting office, sect, or dignity.

The following illustrate the rule:—

(1)	slay	enjoy	prey	buy
	slaying	enjoying	preying	buying
(2)	glory	comply	many	merry
	glories	complies	manifold	merriment
	pay	cry	magnify	accompany
	paying	crying	magnifying	accompanying
	baby	an army's	the Fleurys	ladyship
	babyish	a lady's	the Ponsonbys	secretaryship
	skyish	a fly's	the Treacys	voluntaryism

Exceptions.—(1) In the words *lay*, *pay*, *say*, and their compounds, *repay*, *unsay*, &c., *y* is changed into *i*, when *ed* or *d* is added, contrary to the rule. Hence, we have *laid*, *paid*, *said*, *unpaid*, *unsaid*, &c.*

Exceptions.—(2) The *y*, though preceded by a consonant, is usually retained in the following words:—*dry*, *shy*, *sly*, when *ly* or *ness* is added: as dry-ly, dry-ness, sly-ly.†

In the words, *beauty*, *bounty*, *duty*, *miscellany*, *pity*, and *plenty*, *y* is changed into *e* before the termination *ous*; as *beauteous*, *bounteous*, *duteous*, *miscellaneous*, *piteous*, and *plenteous*.

* *Staid* for *stayed* is also in common use; but it is more frequently used in the sense of steady, sober, &c.

† We frequently see, *slily*, *slyness*, &c. We also have copyist.

II. (1) When an affix or termination beginning with a *vowel* is added to a word ending in *e*, the *e* is omitted*; (2) but the *e* is retained if the affix begins with a *consonant.*

The following illustrate the rule:—

(1)	sense	rogue	desire	love
	sensible	roguish	desirous	loving
(2)	close	peace	pale	sense
	closely	peaceful	paleness	senseless

Exceptions.—(1) If a word ends in *-ce* or *ge* the *e* is retained before *-able* and *-ous;* and in verbs ending in *ie*†, *oe*, *ee*, and *ye*, the *e* is retained before *-ing.*

change	notice	courage	outrage
changeable	noticeable	courageous	outrageous
hieing	fleeing	dyeing, *(to colour)*	
hoeing	canoeing	shoeing	

Exceptions.—(2) Duly, truly, awful, judgment, lodgment, abridgment, wholly, acknowledgment, wisdom, and width are exceptions to the second part of the rule.

III. (1) Words ending in two consonants or any double consonant remain unchanged before affixes; (2) but words ending in *double l* drop one *l* before *-ness*, *-less*, *-ly*, and *-ful.* (3) One *l* is also dropped where a word ending in *ll* is compounded with another word.

(1)	err	import	hard	contract	
	erring	imported	hardness	contractible	
(2)	dulness	skilless	fully	skilful	
	fulness			wilful	
(3)	although,	albeit,	enrol,	withal,	until.

Exceptions.—The two *ls* are retained in the compounds of *mill*, *hill*, and *still*, as *mill-stream*, *stillness*, *hilly;* when a hyphen is used, as *all-seeing;* but every day we perceive a nearer approach

* Except bile, grace, vice, and space, which make bilious, gracious, vicious, and spacious. We find saleable, acreage, timeous, mileage, &c., established by custom.

† Except, *dying*, *lying*, *tying*, and *vying* which come from *die*, *lie*, *tie*, and *vie*." "When *-ing* is added to the verbs *singe*, *swinge*, and *tinge*, the *e* is properly retained, as, *singeing*, *swingeing*, *tingeing*, in order to distinguish these participles from *singing*, *swinging*, and *tinging*."—WORCESTER.

to the rule. Indeed, custom is much divided in the following words:—appall, befall, downfall, foretell, forestall, enroll, recall, &c., &c.; and they are as frequently written with *one* as with *two l's*.

IV. (1) "Words consisting of, or ending in, a syllable with a short accented vowel, double their final consonant before an affix beginning with a vowel, except where the accent is thrown back."

knot	concur	refer	murmur
knotting	concurrence	referee	murmuring

(1) *Exceptions.*—Woollen, worshipped, worshipper, biassed, unbiassed, excellence, excellent.

V. (1) Nouns ending in *o*, preceded by another vowel, form their plurals by adding *s* to the singular; (2) but nouns ending in *o*, preceded by a consonant, form the plural number by adding *es* to the singular.

The following illustrate the rule:—

Singular—Cameo, folio, potato, cargo.
Plural—Cameos, folios, potatoes, cargoes.

Exceptions.—(2) The following words only add *s* in forming the plural, and are contrary to the second part of the rule—armadillo, duodecimo, canto, grotto. junto, octavo, portico, quarto, rotundo, salvo, shako, solo, tyro.

VI. Compound words are generally spelled in the same manner as the simple words of which they were compounded; as glass-house, skylight, herein, thereby, hereafter.

Exceptions.—Many words ending in *-ll* drop one *l*; as already, fulfil, welfare, &c. The words Wherever, Christmas, Lammas, &c. are also exceptions.

OUR, OR.—On referring to the Civil Service Examination Papers, it will be found that the examiners prefer *-our* where there is a choice.

-Dis, Mis.—In writing such words as *dis-sent, dis-similar, mis-spell*, care must be taken not to drop an *s*.

- Ize, -Ise.—The first form should be used in words from the Greek, as agonize, baptize; the second in words formed of prefixes as supervise. Usage has sometimes decided differently.

Gas.

Of all the inventions or more strictly speaking discoveries of modern chemical science, that of coal-gas or carburetted hydrogen is perhaps the most useful. We are now enabled to conduct the constituents of the most brilliant light through all our streets and houses with the greatest facility; and our midnight streets, once the dark haunts of public crime, are now rendered plain as noonday to the eye of justice, personified in the eagle glances of our Metropolitan Police. The process by which gas is extracted from coal is one of considerable simplicity; and it may be taken as almost identical with the fundamental chemical operation of distillation. The variety of coal generally selected for use in the production of gas, is one which affords a more than usual per centage of carbon. The distillation of the coal is carried on in covered iron retorts which are subjected to a strong furnace heat, this heat volatilising the gas-producing principles in the coal which accordingly pass off in the form of vapour. This vapour is now passed successively through cold iron pipes, and chambers filled with lime; the object of these operations being to condense and purify the vapour which at first holds in suspension many impurities. After undergoing these processes the vapour which is now entitled to the chemical cognomen of carburetted hydrogen gas, is stored in chambers rendered air-tight by means of water-fittings, from which reservoirs it is distributed through subterranean pipes to any desirable locality.

Abbreviations.

The word abbreviate means to shorten; and we are said to use abbreviations when we use a few letters or symbols to express an entire word. Thus, in writing dates, we often use Jan. for January; F.R.G.S. in writing Member of the Royal Geographical Society. Some abbreviations have taken a permanent place in our language, as o'clock for "of the clock"; but the majority of these colloquial condensations should be studiously avoided, except in cases absolutely necessary. For instance, the form lov'd is only admissible in poetry. Some abbreviations are extremely embarrassing to young people, who, however literate, are unaccustomed to them. This has become the more perplexing recently, in consequence of the immense number of societies which have arisen; a kind of mania for establishing such, being now very prevalent. We have some societies composed of philosophers, others composed of philanthropists, others of philologists, and so on. We have the letters M.R.I.A. written after the names of those who belong to the Royal Irish Academy; R.A for Royal Artillery; B.A. bachelor of arts, and an innumerable alphabetical array to denote the questionable societies of which the nineteenth century has been so prolific.

Social Improvement.

"In barbarous or semi-civilised societies, such as are found in Europe in the Middle Ages, the social organism is very simple; division of labour or class can hardly be said to exist. Society is bisected; you only see two classes, nobles and peasantry, lords and serfs, producers and unproductive consumers—the wholly idle and the severely worked. With no occupation but hunting, hawking, and the composition of amorous ditties of questionable morality, a rich and healthy noblesse soon found that, for dispelling the leaden ennui that beset three-fourths of their existence, there was no specific like the passionate excitement of the battlefield; and they accordingly devoted themselves energetically to the fascinating pursuit. Gradually, with the progress of civilisation, society became composed of more heterogeneous elements and split up into classes; diversity and conflict of interest sprang up; all power was no longer localised in one section of the community; and life assumed a rich and attractive appearance, bright with a thousand varying hues. The feudal landowner has changed with the times. No longer idle, he finds much to occupy and interest him in the business of daily life, the conflict of parties, and the absorbing problems which agitate the intellect of the age—without requiring the distraction of a sham fight in the tournament, or the more lively emotion of the fray. And now, on the benches of the opposition, in repressing poachers, pigeon matches, and school feasts, he finds an ample material to satisfy his bellicose instincts, and work his superfluous energy."

Rising from the Ranks.

No technical obstacle is opposed to rising from the ranks, but the few non-commissioned officers who are given the option usually decline promotion, because they are not allowed to feel at ease with their former superiors, and their advance is regarded with jealousy and distrust. It is truly said that it is good for the army's tone and discipline that it should be officered by gentlemen; but my complaint is that the whole army is not what it might be, a school of manners, so that a man could not become a sergeant without also becoming a gentleman in manners and thoughts during the process. But that is the smallest part of the evil which I deplore. I desire to see people, without leaving the social grade in which they move, without ceasing to be artisans, farm-labourers, shopmen, shall nevertheless be ladies and gentlemen in all essentials of culture. It is good that men shall be readily able to rise from one class to another, that the stimulus of hope and emulation may do its work in quickening society, but it is unspeakably better to give a dead-lift to a whole class.

Practical Honesty.

Honesty should banish small measures from the counter, small baskets from the stall, pebbles from cotton-bags, sand from sugar, chicory from coffee, alum from bread, and water from milk. It will not place big strawberries at the top, and little ones at the bottom of the basket; will not make one-half pair of shoes of good leather and the other half of an inferior kind, that the first shall redound to the maker's credit, the second to his profit. It will not make Paris bonnets in the back room of a London milliner; nor let a piece of velvet that professes to measure twelve yards end untimely in the eleventh, nor all-linen handkerchiefs be amalgamated with clandestine cotton; nor smuggle white pine into floors instead of hard pine; nor leave yawning cracks and crevices in closets where boards ought to join; nor daub the ceilings that should be smoothly plastered. Honesty pays its debts without coercion. It does not consider that £40 returned for £100 worth of merchandise is according to the Gospel, though it may be according to law. It looks on a man who has failed in trade from laziness, extravagance, indiscretion, or any such cause, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief, and nothing else.

Dublin.

Dublin stands on both sides of the Liffey, about two miles from this river's entrance into the broad and capacious bay, from which the city is said to be seen to best advantage under the rays of a summer's sun. Perhaps the most attractive feature in Dublin is, its magnificent public buildings—its Bank, Post Office, College, Custom House, Law Courts, National Model School, and Cathedrals, are among the most prominent. No manufactories of any importance, breweries and distilleries excepted, are carried on; and the trade of its port, though pretty extensive, is confined to the exportation of live stock and provisions, and the importation of manufactured goods and other commodities for the use of the inhabitants. Dublin has some good squares, which can bear comparison with those of any English or Continental city, and its park is unrivalled in extent and natural beauty, though somewhat inaccessible to the populace from its suburban position. Military and Constabulary barracks are erected in the outlets; and a few paper mills and sugar refineries may be seen in its vicinage. The busiest streets during hours of shopping are Sackville, Grafton, and Dame-street, all of which exhibit the liveliest appearance on a fine day. Its prosperity is almost exclusively confined to the middle class, as the usual resident aristocracy of a metropolis is conspicuous by its absence; and the indigence of the lowest class may be estimated from the fact that the proportion of beggars to the whole population is well-nigh unparalleled in European cities.

London.

This immense city on first sight strikes the observer with bewilderment; its hugeness; its countless multitudes of pedestrians bustling hurriedly, of equestrians riding hither and thither; its myriads of stylish equipages, omnibuses, and other vehicles of every variety, all crowded with passengers, or heavily laden with merchandise; its hundreds of black-funnelled steam boats plying up and down the Thames, from pier to pier: all these with innumerable other matters must impress the visitor to London for the first time most forcibly. The cleanliness and order everywhere prevalent supply no contemptible feature to the scene—the scavenger's brush penetrates the narrowest lanes, and scrubs the smallest nooks of alleys and entries; and, at the wave of the policeman's hand the grandest and most gorgeous equipages must remain stationary until the traffic is clear. The thoroughfares of Fleet-street, the Strand, Cheapside, and over London-bridge are usually crowded to excess, notwithstanding the gigantic traffic conveyed through the tunnels of the underground railway. The colossal public buildings, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the various palatial edifices erected for the accommodation of royalty, the banks, theatres, and museums are innumerable. But London itself is the real sight for a first visit. The extension of the metropolis since the era of the Revolution, or, indeed, since the cessation of the Peninsular War, has proceeded with unprecedented rapidity, covering the meadows, orchards, and marshes in the vicinity of the nucleus afforded by the city proper with magnificent specimens of architecture. Even the subterranean excavations for the removal of the sewerage are unparalleled, dimming the lustre of the famous Roman Emissaries. The hospitals, and other charitable institutions, exclusive of parochial establishments, dispense revenues which may be reckoned by the hundred thousand; and the rateable value of London itself is above twenty millions.

Reading.

The disinclination at the present time to read anything requiring even a momentary study, is a striking and melancholy characteristic of the present generation. We peruse newspapers, novels, gazettes, and magazines, with the greatest avidity, while we are repulsed by the very opening of a volume on such a subject as political economy, logic, or ecclesiastical history. And, while we can with assiduity for hours pore over the latest work of fiction of the most mediocre kind, we listen almost impatiently to the explanation of what is a promissory note, a bill of exchange, or a logical syllogism in an argument. When such erroneous and necessarily superficial knowledge becomes stereotyped, as it were, on our memory, we are incapable of imparting any valuable information to others; and our empirical formulas are received by those better informed with some amount of suspicion Another distinguishing quality of the information of the present day is its want of discrimination and accuracy. We usually obtain

information about things in such an unsatisfactory manner, accompanied by much inattention on our own part, that instead of well-digested and important truths, we have merely vague and confused ideas, possessing, strictly speaking, no real value. And when we try to communicate our ideas to others we do so at the expense of truth itself and the risk of losing our character for intelligence.

Battle of Hastings.

Early on the morning of the 14th of October, 1066, a day of momentous reminiscences to the English, the belligerent forces were marshalled on two eminences, which, at some distance, ran parallel to one another in the immediate vicinity of Senlac, where stood the ruins of a dilapidated castle which afforded an umbrage to the infantry of Harold posted in longitudinal files facing the south. His rere was covered by an extensive forest, on whose borders were ranged some battalions of archers, forming the third line of his army, while the first in a compact mass occupied the declivity of the hill where they could manœuvre with facility. His flanks were secured by trenches to render less effective the superiority of William's cavalry. The arrangements made by the Norman Prince were no less strategetical. He posted his infantry in three divisions on the summit of a hill facing those of his antagonist, rather precipitous for the untrammelled action of his cavalry, which he precautiously disposed on a gentle slope protecting his wings, so as to secure a retreat in the event of a disastrous repulse. The English harassed by forced marches for several days previously, and still inebriated by the indulgences of the preceding night, which, if we believe contemporary chronicles, they spent in jollity and Bacchanalian riot, were devoid of the enthusiasm and buoyancy of spirit which characterized the Norman chivalry. But goaded on by a desperation, never to succumb without a gallant effort, Harold would not hearken to any conciliatory measures which William proposed; the latter harangued his followers, representing the inevitable disasters which would befall them in the event of a discomfiture, that they had no alternative, but a decisive victory, or a perpetual enthralment. Harold, he stigmatized, as a perjured and an unscrupulous usurper whom the Pope had anathematized. At about nine in the morning the two armies began to cross the interval which separated them, when the Norman archers poured a withering shower of arrows into the unserried and impenetrable mass of the enemy who resisted with a determination worthy of the Spartan phalanx. The tide of victory oscillated on either side as fresh reinforcements were brought to the line till a stratagem suggested itself to the wily Norman, to feign a retreat in order to inveigle the enemy into the plain.

Political Economy.

A liberal education is something wider and deeper than the study of law, medicine, or divinity. But for the thronged arena of modern life we need gladiator's training—we want strong meat and wholesome bread, food to produce bone and muscle—and instead of these we are nourished with abstractions and the gilt gingerbread of culture; good enough in their way and their proper place, but not the nutriment for thinkers or men of action. Of classics, of æsthetics, of the unsubstantial debates of philosophers, we get enough, and perhaps more than enough—the flipperies and fripperies of knowledge. But the science which is demonstrably true, which may be comprehended by all, ignorance of which is certain to injure the fortunes, deteriorate the morals, and narrow the conceptions of mankind, finds no place in the general education of our colleges, is completely ignored in their highest examinations, and is thrust into an obscure corner where it attracts the attention of few. The ornamental is preferred to the useful: and in education we follow the fashion of savages, who prize coloured beads and showy trinkets of Birmingham more than good calicoes and broadcloths. In this state of facts we may fairly say that the beneficent influence of political economy is still in its infancy, and that where the masses are thoroughly imbued and penetrated with the conception of the independence and vital connection of the various nations composing the European State-systems, Governments (at least Constitutional Governments) will not be found eager to enter into a quarrel without a good and satisfactory reason, such as is seldom likely to occur. Men who see clearly that strife cannot be beneficial, and must be detrimental to their individual happiness, will not care much to gratify, at their own expense, the bellicose inclinations of any ministry.

Lying.

We should have an utter abhorrence of telling lies. Some people imagine that it is permissible to tell a lie when there is some worthy object to be gained thereby, or when no ostensible injury results therefrom. For instance, when a person is about to enter into a competition for a government appointment, if he chance to be a few months over the prescribed age, he is strongly tempted to assign a false date to his birth, in order, so far, to qualify him for the berth sought. Others, again, in order to palliate a crime state the most mendacious falsehoods with the greatest possible effrontery, and try to corroborate their primary misstatement with others equally unreliable. It follows as a corollary from this perseverance in untruthfulness that the impeachment of the veracity of a liar, like the impeachment of the honesty of a rogue, is almost invariably requited with the most malignant resentment. An honest man can afford to smile at an allegation of dishonesty, and to treat such an accusation with

contempt. In like manner, a man of truth, to whom untruth is imputed, can bear such an accusation with tranquillity, and treat it with indifference. But it is galling to be so accused or so treated; and people should carefully avoid the customary or even incidental use of phraseology calculated to irritate their neighbours in the smallest degree. Indeed, it is a sure sign of gentlemanlike behaviour to anxiously avoid trespassing beyond the boundaries unequivocally prescribed by good breeding in such matters. Some people are very unscrupulous through mistaken ideas of candour, in attributing wanton inaccuracy, but their ignorant impropriety is almost as blamable for their gross incivility of demeanour.

Law.

All eminent lawyers, with whom I have professionally conversed, recommend as a last resource only, the recourse to a court of law. We often imagine we have been villanously treated and subjected to rancorous and unjustifiable abuse by our neighbours, and, perhaps, by those whom we had previously reckoned among our most attached friends; and, indeed, indefensible maltreatment may have occurred. But even if we actually enter into a suit at law, the result is by no means to be prognosticated, though it may to us, biassed by the sense of unmerited injury, and naturally prejudiced in our own favour, appear as clear as noon-day. Our opponents may employ subtle counsellors experienced and skilled in the labyrinthine intricacies of the law, who may so skilfully suggest technical difficulties as to cause a doubt to arise in the minds of either judge or jury. Even if we win the case, an appeal may be lodged, a postponement obtained on an affidavit which says important witnesses are unavoidably absent, or the solicitor may have inadvertently omitted some salient feature of the case in his instructions to counsel. All these contingencies worry the majority of mankind to an indescribable degree. We therefore conclude, act with circumspection, and on no account allow yourself to be cajoled into the clutches of the law by the unscrupulous artifices of litigious pettifoggers.

The Shrievalty.

The office of Sheriff, we trace back in the political institutions of our country to the remotest period of history, when his functions were judicial instead of being merely ministerial as at present. With our *Teutonic* ancestors the Sheriff was a local functionary invested with the power of life and death. The office was at first elective, but it became hereditary with the rise of the Feudal system, and, at its decline, it again became elective, under the suffrages of the freemen, sanctioned by the Crown. But by a statute of Edward II. the last-mentioned mode of investing this dignitary with authority was annulled; and the assignment of a Sheriff to the differ-

ent counties devolved on the Chancellor, Treasurer, and Judges who assemble periodically in Westminster Hall, and nominate three representative men from each county, generally landed gentry: of these the executive selects whomsoever it willeth. He cannot repudiate the office imposed upon him on the occasion of his first installation, and he is liable to be indicted in case of a refusal; but it is not compulsory at any succeeding period, after having held the office for one year. The citizens of London, tenacious of their prescriptive prerogatives, still continue to have the power of appointing their Sheriff. One theoretical power inherent in this office, which in practice is scarcely feasible, is, that he can summon every one above fifteen years of age, under the dignity of a nobleman, to assist him in maintaining the tranquillity of the county. But the principal business of the Sheriff is to carry out the decrees of the Law Courts by executing the judgments of record against debtors when he has received a writ from the legal authorities. For the purpose of carrying out this sinister, but indispensable office he has a number of satellites, called bond bailiffs, from their entering into a bond with the Sheriff to discharge the duty which devolves upon him, and for the due and impartial administration of which, within his bailiwick, he is responsible. An action of *Replevin* may be maintained against the Sheriff for the illegal seizure of goods, or in other words, those which are not the personal property of the debtor. One of the ornamental duties of the Sheriff is to escort and receive the judges when holding an assize in the county, and to declare a representative for the imperial parliament duly elected.

On Words.

Perhaps, nothing can better or more forcibly illustrate the ineradicable innate depravity of the human family at all epochs of the world's annals, and under all circumstances, than the immense number of words adopted to express the crimes of humanity. Men commit on their fellow-men homicides, murders, fratricides, and still worse, matricides and parricides. They commit, moreover, slaughters, massacres, and assassinations attended with their usual concomitants, devastation, destruction, and internecine retaliation, while the forerunners of these horrible crimes are generally brawls, wranglings, turmoils, quarrels, and riots in which people engage, often without the remotest thought of the gravity of the result. Indeed, we often find arraigned for a grave offence a culprit, whose history would incontestably prove that he was once obedient to the laws of morality, or even of a genial disposition. But, when the trial came, he was unable to resist the temptation, and slightly deviated from the path of rectitude; thus having first committed a pardonable misdemeanour, or perhaps only an inadvertence, he, on a second occasion, made a greater deviation, and so on, until at length he finally reached the acme of wickedness, and having committed a heinous crime against a fellow creature, his wretched career culminated in an ignominious expiation of the irreparable offence he had committed.

A Peace of Sponge.

There is a regular Mediterranean fishing season; and when the rocks of Syria and the Grecian Isles are dredged, and the collected sponge dried, it is shipped off for the European markets. We know, principally by sight, two kinds of sponge—the fine, close, elastic, and the dark open, called "honeycomb." The uninitiated think these are the produce of different countries; but the two qualities are found growing together, upon the same rock, and are dredged with the same net. The fishing lasts about four months, and is carried on in a rough, primitive fashion, but with tolerably satisfactory results. The thick, coarse, honeycomb sponge is far inferior commercially to its close-grained, firm brother, the Turkey sponge. For want of research, the supply of sponge is almost confined to the Mediterranean and the West Indies. Florida and the neighbourhood of the Bahamas form the sponge hunter's ground; and probably the turtle may make his resting-place amongst the jelly-like grove of the sponge. We get very little of the West Indian sponge; for it is principally disposed of in America, excepting such portions as are rough and inferior; and that is bought up by the Jewish merchants, who have the monopoly of this branch of commerce in England.

The Badger.

The characteristic lineaments of this animal render it difficult of a determinate classification under any one family, some traits of it being peculiarly symbolical of the bear family, while others equally resemble the weasel and otter. In their dentative peculiarities badgers closely resemble the latter; particularly in the magnitude of the tuberculous molar teeth. Hence some naturalists have placed them exclusively under this family. This circumstance renders them in a much greater degree adapted for vegetable food than bears, whose proclivities tend to animal food. Badgers are plantigrade; but in their movements, which are tardy and awkward, the pressure rests in the greatest degree on their toes, which consist of mere osseous excrescences. It has a long head and tapering muzzle, answering the purpose of a proboscis, and useful in extracting from the earth bulbous roots, to which it is particularly partial. The cuticle is very thick, and of a cartilaginous nature, hanging loosely about him and rendering him impervious to the stings of noxious insects, whose nests he generally attacks with impunity, and to which he is impelled by his predilection for the saccharine matter which they contain. One peculiarity not observable in any other animal of the same family consists in the possession of a membranous bag beneath the tail, used in secreting a substance of a most pernicious odour by which the appetite is sometimes whetted. From his solitary propensities he seeks the most umbrageous portion of a wood or coppice generally in hilly or mountainous districts, where

he excavates a subterraneous lair to which there is only one way of exit or entrance. This excavation is formed out into zigzag tunnelling specially so designed to elude his pursuers. When attacked, he descends with agility and promptitude into this labyrinth, ensconcing himself in its remotest corner, disconcerting his pursuers by closing the aperture with earth behind him. Many exaggerated accounts have been promulgated respecting his gluttonous propensities, most of which are not traceable to any reliable source.

[*Given by the Civil Service Examiners, 20th December*, 1870.]

The forms of English law, however inadequate to defend the subject in state prosecutions, imposed a degree of seeming restraint on the crown, and wounded that pride which is commonly a yet stronger sentiment than the lust of power with princes and their counsellors. It was possible that juries might absolve a prisoner; it was always necessary that they should be the arbiters of his fate. Delays, too, were interposed by the regular process, not such, perhaps, as the life of man should require; yet enough to weaken the terrors of summary punishment. Kings love to display the divinity with which their flatterers invest them in nothing so much as the instantaneous execution of their will, and to stand revealed, as it were, in the storm and thunderbolt, when their power breaks through the operation of secondary causes, and awes a prostrate nation without the intervention of law. There may indeed be times of pressing danger, when the conservation of all demands the sacrifice of the legal rights of a few: there may be circumstances that not only justify, but compel, the temporary abandonment of constitutional forms. It has been usual for all governments, during an actual rebellion, to proclaim martial law, or the suspension of civil jurisdiction. And this anomaly, I must admit, is very far from being less indispensable at such unhappy seasons in countries where the ordinary mode of trial is by jury, than where the right of decision resides in the judge. But it is of high importance to watch with extreme jealousy the disposition towards which most governments are prone, to introduce too soon, to extend too far, to retain too long, so perilous a remedy. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the court of the constable and marshal, whose jurisdiction was considered as of a military nature, and whose proceedings were not according to the course of the common law, sometimes tried offenders by what is called martial law, but only, I believe, either during, or not long after a serious rebellion.

PUNCTUATION.

PUNCTUATION is the art of marking the clauses and sentences of written language by points or stops which indicate the pauses required in order to convey the sense intended correctly.

"The COMMA is used to separate those parts of a sentence which, though very closely connected in sense and construction, require a short pause between them."

I. All the simple members or clauses of a compound sentence should be separated from each other by *Commas*.

II. A simple sentence requires no pause except at the end.

III. When a parenthetical, relative or explanatory clause is introduced into a simple sentence, a Comma must be inserted before and after it.

IV. A *Comma* is often used to render words more emphatic, to separate words occurring in pairs connected by a conjunction, to separate appositional phrases, introductory words and phrases, and subordinate clauses from the remainder of the sentence.

The SEMICOLON divides a compound sentence into parts less closely connected than those separated by Commas.

I. A *Semicolon* is used to separate two clauses of a sentence, the first being complete in itself, and the second added as an inference, or to give some explanation.

II. It is also used when a sentence contains an enumeration of several particulars.

III. If a sentence consists of several members having a dependence on each other or on some common clause, and each forming a distinct proposition, the *Semicolon* should separate them.

The COLON makes a more distinct pause than a *Semicolon*.

I. A *Colon* is used when a member of a sentence is so complete

that a full stop might be used, is followed by another containing some additional observation or illustration.

II. When several Semicolons are used (under Rule III.), and the sense suspended until the last clause, a *Colon* should be used before this clause.

III. A *Colon* should be used when a quotation, or a speech, is formally introduced, except when *as* or *namely* is used.

A PERIOD is used when a sentence is complete both in sense and construction.

A NOTE OF INTERROGATION (?) is used when a question is asked.

A DASH (—) is used when an abrupt turn comes in a sentence.

A NOTE OF EXCLAMATION (!) is used after expressions of sudden emotion, terror, surprise, &c., and also after solemn, or emphatic invocations, or addresses.

A PARENTHESIS ( ) separates some clause in the body of a sentence, which may be omitted without affecting the sense, from the other clauses.

DICTATION SPECIMENS.

The following Exercises for Dictation have been given by the Civil Service Commissioners :—

I.

These apparently trivial observations seem to take away from the dignity of writing, and therefore are never communicated without hesitation. But it must be remembered that life consists not of a series of illustrious actions or of elegant enjoyments; the greater

NOTE.—In all competitive examinations an exercise in Dictation and an "Orthographical Exercise" are given to the candidates. In "Tests" two Dictations are given; but in all "qualifying" examinations the same exercises in Spelling are given as in competitives. I find, however, in November, 1868, at a competition for Student-Interpreterships in China and Japan, two dictations were given to the candidates.

part of our time passes in compliance with necessities, in the performance of daily duties, in removing little inconveniences, or in procuring petty pleasures. The manners of a people are not to be judged of in the schools of learning or the palaces of greatness, where the national character is obscured or obliterated by travel or instruction, by philosophy or vanity; nor is public happiness to be estimated by the assemblies of the gay or the banquets of the rich. The great mass of nations is neither rich nor gay; those whose aggregate constitutes the people are found in the streets and villages, in the shops and farms; and from them, collectively considered, must the measure of general prosperity be taken. According as they approach to delicacy a nation is refined; and when their conveniences are multiplied, a nation, at least a commercial nation, must be denominated wealthy.

II.

Cæsar did not live long enough after acquiring the sovereign power to rebuild the fabric of Roman polity which he had demolished. But a state which had long been torn in pieces by opposing factions, and in which life and property were exposed to constant risk, could find no repose except under one head. A bloody period followed his death, but the fortune of his name and family at last prevailed, and Rome and the world were happier under the worst of his successors than during the later years of the republic. The energy of Cæsar's character, his personal accomplishments and courage, his talents for war, and his capacity for civil affairs, combined to render him one of the most remarkable men of any age. Though a lover of pleasure, he never neglected what was a matter of business. He began that active career which has immortalised his name when he was forty years of age, a time of life when ordinary men's powers of enterprise are commonly deadened or extinguished. As a writer and an orator he has received the highest praise from the most competent critics. His "Commentaries," written in a plain perspicuous style, placed him in the class of those few individuals who have successfully united the pursuit of letters

and philosophy with the business of active life. His projects were vast and magnificent; he seems to have formed designs far beyond what the ability of one man could execute, or the longest life could expect to see realised

III.

The appearance of this town scarcely corresponds with its real opulence and importance; a considerable portion of the houses being crowded in narrow irregular lanes, which are but indifferently paved and drained. Within the last quarter of a century, however, great improvements have been effected, and are still in progress; footpaths have been formed in most of the streets, and the whole town has been completely lighted with gas; various new squares have been formed, and a considerable number of handsome houses and villas have been erected, mostly near the southern entrance. It is well supplied with excellent water, which is conveyed to the upper rooms of every house in the town. The church, which stands on an eminence, is a plain ancient structure, with a low tower, built of the dark red sandstone of the district. The importance of the place and its neighbourhood is entirely derived from its manufactures, which were carried on here at a very remote period. As early as the reign of Henry the Eighth it was famous for its cottons, or, more properly speaking, for a peculiar description of woollen goods that went by that name. Real cotton goods, however, began to be produced in considerable quantities towards the middle of last century. But the great prosperity of the town dates from the time when that wonderful invention called the spinning frame was brought into operation. The result has been that many thousand persons are now employed in the town and its immediate vicinity in the various branches of the cotton manufacture.

IV.

Those who desire to become better acquainted with this remarkable man should consult his correspondence, which is the best re-

cord of his life, and affords the most vivid representation of his character. It presents us with progressive development of his mind and views, till the one reaches the vigour and the other the comprehensiveness for which at length they became distinguished. He combined intellectual and moral qualities in a degree and with a harmony rarely found. The most strongly marked feature of his intellect was the strength and clearness of his conceptions. It seemed like the possession of an inward light, so intense that it penetrated on the instant every subject laid before him, and enabled him to grasp it with the vividness of sense and force of reality. Hence, what was said of his religious impressions may be used to characterize his intellectual operations: "He knew what others only believed: he saw what others only talked about." Hence also, perhaps, arose in a great measure the vehemence with which he opposed views and notions contrary to his own. Of his moral nature, honesty and fearlessness, earnestness, and love of truth and justice, were the prominent qualities; and though these were calculated to give an aspect of sternness to the outline of his character yet they were tempered with an expansive benevolence, and combined with a tenderness of disposition, which rendered him an object of the most devoted attachment to all about him. It was said by one who knew him well, that "he loved his family as if he had no friends, his friends as if he had no family, and his country as if he had neither family nor friends."

V.—*Given June* 1873.

But in England, at least after the days of the Long Parliament, the king could not, by a mere act of his prerogative, rid himself of a troublesome politician. He was forced to remove those who thwarted him by means of perjured witnesses, packed juries, and corrupt, hard-hearted, brow-beating judges. The Opposition naturally retaliated whenever they had the upper hand. Every time that the power passed from one party to the other, there was a proscription, and a massacre, thinly disguised under the forms of judicial procedure. The tribunals ought to be sacred places of

refuge where in all the vicissitudes of public affairs, the innocent of all parties may find shelter. They were before the Revolution an unclean public shambles, to which each party in its turn dragged its opponents, and where each found the same venal and ferocious butchers waiting for its custom. Of course these worthless judges soon created around them, as was natural, a breed of informers, more wicked if possible than themselves. The trial by jury afforded little or no protection to the innocent. The juries were still nominated by the sheriffs. The sheriffs were in most parts of England nominated by the Crown. In London, the great scene of political contention, those officers were chosen by the people. The fiercest parliamentary election will give but a faint notion of the storm which raged in the city, when two infuriated parties, each bearing its badge, met to select the men, in whose hands were to be the issues of life and death, for the coming year. Nobles of the highest descent did not think it beneath them to canvass and marshal the livery, to head the procession, and to watch the poll. On that day, the great chiefs of parties waited in an agony of suspense for the messenger who was to bring from Guildhall the news whether their lives and estates were, for the next twelve months, to be at the mercy of a friend or a foe.

VI.

The principle on which the authors of the Revolution acted cannot be mistaken. They were perfectly aware that the English institutions stood in need of reform; but they also knew that an important point was gained if they could settle, once for all, by a solemn compact, the matters which had, during several generations, been in controversy between the Parliament and the Crown. They therefore most judiciously abstained from mixing up the irritating and perplexing question of what ought to be the law with the plain question of what was the law. As to the claims set forth in the Declaration of Right, there was little room for debate. Whigs and Tories were generally agreed as to the illegality of the dispensing power and of taxation imposed by

the royal prerogative. The articles were therefore adjusted in a very few days. But if the Parliament had determined to revise the whole constitution, and to provide new securities against misgovernment, before proclaiming the new sovereign, months would have been lost in disputes. The coalition which had delivered the country would have been instantly dissolved. The Whigs would have quarrelled with the Tories, the Lords with the Commons, the Church with the Dissenters; and the storms of conflicting interests and conflicting theories would have been raging round a vacant throne. In the mean time, the greatest power on the Continent was attacking our allies, and meditating a descent on our own territories. Dundee was preparing to raise the Highlands. The authority of James was still owned by the Irish. If the authors of the Revolution had been fools enough to take this course, we have little doubt that Luxembourg would have been upon them in the midst of their constitution-making.

VII.

How is it in physics?—A traveller falls in with a berry which he has never before seen. He tastes it, and finds it sweet and refreshing. He praises it, and resolves to introduce it into his own country. But in a few minutes he is taken violently sick; he is convulsed; he is at the point of death. He of course changes his opinion, pronounces this delicious food a poison, blames his own folly in tasting it, and cautions his friends against it. After a long and violent struggle he recovers, and finds himself much exhausted by his sufferings, but free from some chronic complaints, which had been the torment of his life. He then changes his opinion again, and pronounces this fruit a very powerful remedy, which ought to be employed only in extreme cases and with great caution, but which ought not to be absolutely excluded from the Pharmacopœia. And would it not be the height of absurdity to call such a man fickle and inconsistent because he had repeatedly altered his judgment. It was exactly the same with the French Revolution. That event

was a new phenomenon in politics. Nothing that had gone before enabled any person to judge with certainty of the course which affairs might take. At first the effect was the reform of great abuses; and honest men rejoiced. Then came promotion, proscription, confiscation, bankruptcy, the assignats, the maximum, civil war, foreign war, revolutionary tribunals, guillotinades, noyades, fusilades. Yet a little while and a military despotism rose out of the confusion, and menaced the independence of every state in Europe.

VIII.

In a community of hunters or of shepherds, every man easily and necessarily becomes a soldier. His ordinary avocations are perfectly compatible with all the duties of military service. However remote may be the expedition on which he is bound, he finds it easy to transport with him the stock from which he derives his subsistence. The whole people is an army; the whole year a march. Such was the state of society which facilitated the gigantic conquests of Attila, and Tamerlane. But a people which subsists by the cultivation of the earth is in a very different situation. The husbandman is bound to the soil on which he labours. A long campaign would be ruinous to him. Still his pursuits are such as give to his frame both the active and the passive strength necessary to a soldier. Nor do they, at least in the infancy of agricultural science, demand his uninterrupted attention. At particular times of the year he is almost wholly unemployed, and can, without injury to himself, afford the time necessary for a short expedition. Thus the legions of Rome were supplied during its earlier wars. The season during which the fields did not require the presence of the cultivators sufficed for a short inroad and a battle. These operations, too frequently interrupted to produce decisive results, yet served to keep up among the people a degree of discipline and courage which rendered them not only secure, but formidable. The archers and billmen o

the middle ages, who, with provisions for forty days at their backs, left the fields for the camp, were troops of the same description. But when commerce and manufactures begin to flourish a great change takes place. The sedentary habits of the desk and the loom render the exertions and hardships of war insupportable. The business of traders and artisans requires their constant presence and attention. In such a community there is little superfluous time, but there is generally much superfluous money. Some members of the society are, therefore, hired to relieve the rest from a task inconsistent with their habits and engagements.

IX.

Of the provinces which had been subject to the house of Tamerlane, the wealthiest was Bengal. No part of India possessed such natural advantages both for agriculture and for commerce. The Ganges, rushing through a hundred channels to the sea, has formed a vast plain of rich mould, which, even under the tropical sky, rivals the verdure of an English April. The rice fields yield an increase such as is elsewhere unknown. Spices, sugar, vegetable oils are produced with marvellous exuberance. The rivers afford an inexhaustible supply of fish. The desolate islands along the sea-coast, over-grown with noxious vegetation, and swarming with deer and tigers, supply the cultivated districts with abundance of salt. The great stream which fertilizes the soil, is at the same time the chief highway of Eastern commerce. On its banks and on those of its tributary waters are the wealthiest marts, the most splendid capitals, and the most sacred shrines of India. The tyranny of man had for ages struggled in vain against the overflowing bounty of nature. In spite of the Mussulman despot, and the Mahratta free-booter, Bengal was known through the East as the garden of Eden, as the rich kingdom. Its population multiplied exceedingly. Distant provinces were nourished from the overflowing of its granaries, and the noble ladies of London and Paris

were clothed in the delicate produce of its looms. The race by whom this rich tract was peopled, enervated by a soft climate, and accustomed to peaceful employments, bore the same relation to other Asiatics, which the Asiatics generally bear to the bold and energetic children of Europe. Whatever the Bengalee does, he does languidly. His favourite pursuits are sedentary. He shrinks from bodily exertion; and though voluble in dispute and singularly pertinacious in the war of chicane, he seldom engages in a personal conflict and never enlists as a soldier.

X.

He was undoubtedly an excellent judge of compositions fashioned on his own principles; but when a deeper philosophy was required, when he undertook to pronounce judgment on the works of those great minds, which "yield homage to eternal laws," his failure was ignominious. He criticised Pope's Epitaphs excellently. But his observations on Shakspeare's plays and Milton's poems, seem to us, for the most part, as wretched as if they had been written by Rymer himself, whom we take to have been the worst critic that ever lived. Some of Jonnson's whims on literary subjects can be compared only to that strange nervous feeling, which made him uneasy, if he had not touched every post between the Mitre Tavern and his own lodgings. His preference of Latin epitaphs to English epitaphs is an instance. "An English epitaph," he said, "would disgrace Smollett." He declared that he would not pollute the walls of Westminster Abbey with an English epitaph of Goldsmith. What reason there can be for celebrating a British writer in Latin, which there was not for covering the Roman arches of triumph with Greek inscriptions, or for commemorating the deeds of the heroes of Thermopylæ in Egyptian Hieroglyphics, we are unable to imagine.

On men and manners, at least on the men and manners of a particular place and a particular age, Johnson had certainly looked with a most observant and discriminating eye. His remarks on the education of children, on marriage, on the economy of families,

on the rules of society, are always striking and generally sound. In his writings, indeed, the knowledge of life which he possessed in an eminent degree, is very imperfectly exhibited. Like those unfortunate chiefs of the middle ages who were suffocated by their own chain-mail and cloth of gold, his maxims perish under that load of words which was designed for their defence and ornament. But it is clear from the remains of his conversation, that he had more of that homely wisdom, which nothing but experience and observation can give, than any writer since the time of Swift.

XI.

Clive's parliamentary tactics resembled his military tactics. Deserted, surrounded, out-numbered, and with everything at stake, he did not even deign to stand on the defensive, but pushed boldly forward to the attack. At an early stage of the discussions on Indian affairs he rose, and in a long and elaborate speech, vindicated himself from a large part of the accusations which had been brought against him. He is said to have produced a great impression on his audience. Lord Chatham, who, now the ghost of his former self, loved to haunt the scene of his glory, was that night under the gallery of the House of Commons, and declared that he had never heard a finer speech. It was subsequently printed under Clive's direction, and, when the fullest allowance has been made for the assistance which he may have obtained from literary friends, proves him to have possessed, not merely strong sense and a manly spirit, but talents both for disquisition and declamation which assiduous culture might have improved into the highest excellence. He confined his defence on this occasion to the measures of his last administration, and succeeded so far that his enemies thenceforth thought it expedient to direct their attacks chiefly against the earlier part of his life. The earlier part of his life unfortunately presented some assailable points to their hostility. A committee was chosen by ballot to inquire into the affairs of India Clive was subjected to the most unsparing examination, and cross-examina-

tion, and afterwards bitterly complained that he had been treated like a sheep-stealer. The boldness and ingenuousness of his replies would alone suffice to show how alien from his nature were the frauds to which, in the course of his eastern negotiations, he had sometimes descended. He avowed that he had received immense sums; but he denied, that, in doing so, he had violated any obligation of morality or honour. He laid claim on the contrary, and not without some reason, to the praise of eminent disinterestedness.

XII.

In the succeeding six years Oliver sent to the press some things which have survived and many which have perished. He produced articles for reviews, magazines, and newspapers; children's books, which, bound in gilt paper and adorned with hideous woodcuts, appeared in the window of the once far-famed shop at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard; a superficial and incorrect, but very readable, history of England, in a series of letters purporting to be addressed by a nobleman to his son; and some very lively and amusing sketches of London society in a series of letters purporting to be addressed by a Chinese traveller to his friends. All these works were anonymous, but some of them well known to be Goldsmith's, and he gradually rose in the estimation of the booksellers for whom he drudged. He was indeed emphatically a popular writer. For accurate research or grave disquisition he was not well qualified by nature or by education. He knew nothing accurately. His reading had been desultory, nor had he meditated deeply on what he had read. He had seen much of the world, but noticed and retained little more of what he had seen than some grotesque incidents and characters which had happened to strike his fancy But though his mind was scantily stored with materials, he used what materials he had in such a way as to produce a wonderful effect. There have been many greater writers, but perhaps no writer was ever more uniformly agreeable. His style was always pure and easy, and on proper occasions pointed and energetic. His narratives

were always amusing, his descriptions always picturesque, his humour rich and joyous, yet not without an occasional tinge of amiable sadness. About everything that he wrote, serious or sportive, there was a certain natural grace and decorum, hardly to be expected from a man a great part of whose life had been passed among thieves and beggars, in those squalid dens which are the reproach of great capitals.

XIII.

The man who was the originator of these calamities which afflicted his country so much was not a mere visionary or a mere swindler. He was that William Paterson, whose name is honourably associated with the auspicious commencement of a new era in English commerce and in English finance. Just at this time he fell in with Fletcher of Saltoun who happened to be in England. These eccentric men soon became intimate. Each of them had his monomania; and the two monomanias suited each other perfectly. Fletcher's whole soul was possessed of a sore, jealous, punctilious patriotism. His heart was ulcerated by the thought of the poverty, the feebleness, the political insignificance of Scotland, and of the indignation, which she had suffered at the hand of her powerful and opulent neighbour; when he talked of her wrongs his dark meagre face took its sternest expression: his habitual frown grew blacker; and his eyes flashed more than their wonted fire. Paterson, on the other hand, firmly believed himself to have discovered the means of making any state which would follow his counsel great and prosperous in a time which, when compared with the life of an individual, could hardly be called long, and which, in the life of a nation, was but as a moment. There is not the least reason to believe that he was dishonest. Indeed, he would have found more difficulty in deceiving others had he not begun by deceiving himself. His faith in his own schemes was strong, even to martyrdom; and the eloquence with which he illustrated and defended them had all the charm of sincerity and of enthusiasm. Very

seldom has any blunder committed by fools or any villany devised by impostors, brought on any society miseries so great as the dreams of these two friends, both of them men of integrity and both of them men of parts, were destined to bring on Scotland.

XIV.

Her son Charles found an eccentric pleasure in celebrating his own obsequies, in putting on his shroud, placing himself in the coffin, covering himself with a pall, and lying as one dead, till the requiem had been sung, and the mourners had departed, leaving him alone in the tomb. Philip the Second found a similar pleasure in gazing on the huge chest of bronze in which his remains were to be laid, and especially on the skull which, encircled with the crown of Spain, grinned at him from the cover. Philip the Fourth, too, hankered after burials and burial-places, gratified his curiosity by gazing on the remains of his great grandfather, the Emperor, and sometimes stretched himself out at full length like a corpse in the niche which he had selected for himself in the royal cemetery. To that cemetery his son was now attracted by a strange fascination. Europe could show no more magnificent place of sepulture. A stair-case encrusted with jasper led down from the stately church of the Escurial into an octagon situated just beneath the high altar. The vault, impervious to the sun, was rich with gold and precious marbles, which reflected the blaze from a huge chandelier of silver. On the right and on the left reposed, each in a massy sarcophagus, the departed kings and queens of Spain. Into this mausoleum the king descended with a long train of courtiers, and ordered the coffins to be unclosed. His mother had been embalmed with such consummate skill that she appeared as she had appeared on her death-bed. The body of his grandfather too seemed entire, but crumbled into dust at the first touch. From Charles neither the remains of his mother nor those of his grandfather could draw any sign of sensibility. But, when the gentle and graceful Louisa of Orleans, the miserable man's first

wife, she who had lighted up his dark existence, with one short and pale gleam of happiness, presented herself, after the lapse of ten years to his eyes, his sullen apathy gave way. "She is in heaven," he cried, "and I shall soon be there with her:" and, with all the speed of which his limbs were capable, he tottered back to the upper air.

XV.

(*Given 22nd December*, 1868.)

The public, on this occasion did Johnson full justice, and something more than justice. The best lexicographer may well be content if his productions are received by the world with cold esteem. But Johnson's Dictionary was hailed with an enthusiasm such as no similar work has ever excited. It was, indeed, the first dictionary which could be read with pleasure. The definitions show so much acuteness of thought and command of language, and the passages quoted from poets, divines, and philosophers, are so skilfully selected, that a leisure hour may always be very agreeably spent in turning over the pages. The faults of the book resolve themselves for the most part into one great fault. Johnson was a wretched etymologist. He knew little or nothing of any Teutonic language, except English, which, indeed, as he wrote it, was scarcely a Teutonic language.

The Dictionary, though it raised Johnson's fame, added nothing to his pecuniary means. The fifteen hundred guineas which the booksellers had agreed to pay him, had been advanced and spent before the last sheets issued from the press. It is painful to relate that, twice in the course of the year which followed the publication of this great work, he was arrested, and that he was twice indebted for his liberty to his excellent friend Richardson. It was still necessary for the man who had been formerly saluted by the highest authority as Dictator of the English language, to supply his wants by constant toil. He abridged his Dictionary. He proposed to bring out an edition of Shakspeare by subscription; and many

subscribers sent in their names, and laid down their money; but he soon found the task so little to his taste, that he turned to more attractive employments. He contributed many papers to a new monthly journal, which was called the "Literary Magazine." Few of these papers have much interest; but among them was the very best thing that he ever wrote, a masterpiece both of reasoning and satirical pleasantry, the Nature and Origin of Evil.

XVI.

(*Given 20th January*, 1869.)

Milton did not strictly belong to any of the classes which we have described. He was not a Puritan. He was not a Freethinker. He was not a Royalist. In his character the noblest qualities of every party were combined in harmonious union. From Parliament and from the court, from the conventicle and from the Gothic cloister, from the gloomy and sepulchral circles of the roundheads, and from the Christmas revel of the hospitable cavalier, his nature selected and drew to itself whatever was great and good, while it rejected all the base and pernicious ingredients by which those finer elements were defiled. Like the Puritans he lived; like them he acquired their contempt of external circumstances, their fortitude, their tranquillity, their inflexible resolution. But not the coolest sceptic, or the most profane scoffer was more perfectly free from the contagion of their frantic delusions, their savage manners, their ludicrous jargon, their scorn of science, and their aversion to pleasure. Hating tyranny with a perfect hatred, he had nevertheless all the estimable and ornamental qualities which were almost entirely monopolized by the party of the tyrant. There was none who had a stronger sense of the value of literature, a finer relish for every elegant amusement, or a more chivalrous delicacy of honour and love. Though his opinions were democratic, his tastes and his associations were such as harmonize best with monarchy and aristocracy. He was under the influence of all the feelings by which the gallant cavaliers were misled. But of those feelings he was the master and not the slave. He tasted the

enchanter's cup; but he bore about him a sure antidote against the effects of its bewitching sweetness. The illusions which captivated his imagination never impaired his reasoning powers. The statesman was proof against the splendour, the solemnity, and the romance which enchanted the poet. This is an inconsistency which, more than anything else, raises his character in our estimation.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES.

I do not give these as Spelling Lessons; nor do I recommend their frequent use: I merely give them as Spelling Tests just before going in for examination.

I.

[Time 30 Minutes.]

Bitwene the toune and the ramperts of the cittadle there is a fyne open spaice, planted with a variaty of trees, and ornamented with resservoires and fowntaines; and in the subberbs are menny nuly bilt terrasses. The city its self is ill layed out: its streats are narrow and steap, and its squaires small and irreguler: but the houses are generally good, and it is kept rimarkeably clene. The puplic bildings are quite unwurtthey of so considdereble a city. Their are sevaral chirches, but none of them dimand pertyculer noatice. The cathederel is destinguished from the rest onely by beeing larger and uglyer. A singuler looking porche, and a towar at three angles of the naive, are the principle exturnal feetures of this eddefice. Ajacent to it is the schole of medecin, ockepying what was formarly the bisshops pallece, an extensiv mansshion, with sevarel fyne appartmants. This schole, fownded by the Arrabs when they were drove from Spayne, injoys a well diserved celeb-

braty as one of the best conduckted estabbleshments in the kindom; and is the soul remaining rellick of the wonce rinouned universaty. It has a fyne amphytheater; an exammenation-hall, in which is anteaque bust of the fownder of meddicle siance; a counsel-hall with pourtretts of proffessors from the erlyest pearyod, a library of therty-five thousend vollums, includeing menny eddition of the fifteenth sentuary, and numarus valluble mannuskrepts in diffarent Uropian and Ashiattic langwedges; an extensiv annatomicle mewseam, and sevaral spacious labboretories. The general hospetle has acomadation for upwards of six hundred patiants, and there is also a large and well regulaited loonattic asilam.

The following is to be copied out exactly, as it stands, correcting mistakes in Spelling only (Given 20*th January*, 1869).

II.

Time 30 Minutes.

Though I am not awair that anny pope before Innocent III. had thus anounsed himself as the genneral arbetor of diffeerences and preasarvor of the peece threwout Crisendom, yet the skeem had bean allredy faurmed, and the publec mind was in sum degre prepaired to admet it. A riter who lived erly in the twefth scentuary publeshed a theery of perpetuel passifikation, as feesable sertenly as some that hav ben planned in later times. All desputes among princes ware to be reffered to the pope. If ethir partee reffused to obay the centanse of Rome, he was excommunnikated and diposed. Everry Cristian sovrin was to attak the reffractary dilenquent under pane of a simmiler forfitur. A prodject of this nature, magniffisanse flatering to the ambition of the church but was kulculaited to impose upon bennevelent mindes, sikenned by the kupidety and opresion of prences. No controle but that of rilligien appeired sufficent to restrane the abuces of society, while its salutory innfluens had elredy been displaid in the protection aforded to crewsadors against all agression dewring the continuence of there engagemens.

But resonings from the eksesses of liberty in faver of arbatrayry govermint, or from the kalameteys of nashonal wars in faver of unaversel monarcy, envolve the tassid phallasy, that perfekt or at lest supperior wisdom and vertue will be found in restraneing pour. The experiance of Europe was not such as to awtherize so kandid an expectashun in beehalf of the Roman See. Their ware sertently some instanses whare the tempourel suppremecy of Innocent III., however uzurpid may appeer to hav been exoerted beneffishaly. Nor do I questian his sinserety in these or in anny other kases of interferance with sivil gouverment. A great mind such as Innocent III. undoubtedly posessed, though proan to sackrifise everry other object to ambitian, can never be indiferant to the beuty of soshal order and the hapenes of mankind

III.

[Time 30 minutes.]

Oliver Crumwel, who in this extrordenerry manner razed himself to the soopream sovaranty of Ingland, Schotland, and Irland, was a man of wunderfull tallants, and not natturelly of a sevear or rivenjefull desposition. He made the kindoms which he rooled formedeble to forign powars, and peraps no govarment was evar moare rispected abroad than that of the Lord Protecktor. At hoame he had a verry difucult taske to purform, in ordar to manteign his userped orthorrety. He was obbliged on sevaral ocasions to convoake some kynd of sennate or parlemant consisting of is owne creetures, who mite appere to devide with him the powar and risponsabillity, and thus saive him the odeum of govvurning by his soul orthorrety. But such was the spirret of the Inglish nation that whenevar Crumwel convoaked a parlement, though it was composaed in grate meisure of his owne partezans, and the rimaynder were steudyusly silected for their ignaranse and signeffecanse, they bigan imedyatly to propose meisures which intarfeared with his asumption of absalute powar. In adition to this, the varyous faekshons into wich the contrey was devided all agreed in

haiting the userper, and were frequantley ingaiged in conspirricies agenst him, which were concieved and carryed on not only by Cavveliers and Presbitearians, but by Republecans, and even by soildyers of his owne armey. Agenst all these ennemies, however, Crumwell difended himself with consumate sagasety.

IV.

[Time 30 minutes.]

But awl thees glowrees and substantchal advanttadges were butt the glyding off the chanes of servittude. The Penal Code made its appeerance early in the yere, and of the crymes which it ennumerrated, no less then hafe whare stait ofences, so minuteley subbdivided and speseifyed, as in affect to render ameenable to punishment evry won obnokshus in the smawlest deggree to guvernment. By a dekree issued in the spring of the saim yere, aite stait prissons were established in France, and were sune filed with a straingue and inkongrous asemblaige. Thoes in the Northe ware chiefly occuppied by Demmocrats, thoes in the Southe by ecclessiasticks whoe had being innvolved in the fawl of the Pope; butt numbirs were imeured for no other reeson thann having aksidentelly exsited the gellocy of the Emperour or his minnisters. An orrder, sined by Napolian or his Minnister of Police, was a suffishent warrent, not onely in France, but threwout Jeremeny and Ittaly, for the arrest of enny individuel, whoe was parraided throw the townes loded with chanes leike a mallifacter, and then consined to the gluemy oblivvion of the stait prissons. The unniversallety of the imperiel sweigh aded feerfuly to its terors; except in Rusha, Turky, Brittain, Urop aforded no aseylam for the viktim of tiranic pursicuteon. A desspotisem was thus afectuelly manetaned, unparraleled for rigger and severrity in moddern tymes; not a wispur of disscontent or ressistence was herd; and awl clases vyed in addulashon of the rewlor whoe was vissibly draneing the hart's blud of the cuntery.

V.

[Time 30 minutes.]

Manny parts of the Irshe addministration at this thyme apere to have deservid eerius blaim. But ageinst Adison their was not a murmur. He long afterwords asertted what all the evidance which wea have eever sene tends to pruve that his dilligence an integrety ganed the freindship of al the moste considarabl persons in Irland. The parlimentory carere of Adison in Irland has, wea thinke, holy eskaped the notise of awl his buyografers. He was ellected membir for the borrow of Cavin in the summar of 1709; and in the Jurnels of too cessions his name freequently okurs. Sum off the entry's apear to indikate that he so farr overcaim his timiddity as to make speaches. Nor is this bye anny means improbible: for the Irishe House of Comons was a farr les formadible awdyence then they Inglesh House; an many tonge which were tyed bye feer in the greator asembly became flewent inn the smaller. Gerard Hammilton, for exampil, who, from feer of loosing the fame gained bye his singel speach, sat mewt at Westminster during forty yeares, spoak with great affect at Dublin.

While Adison was in Irland, a event ocurred to which he ows his high permainent rank amung Brittish righters. As yet his faim wrested on performences which, tho' highly respectable, were not bilt for durashion, and which would, if he had produsedno thing els, have now bean allmost forgoten, on sum Inglish verces, which ocasionaly rose above medeokrity.

VI.

[Time 30 minutes.]

We hav had allreddy suffishent occassion dewring the coarse off this histery, to menshon the dispencing power of emprisonment of eksacting loanes an bennevalenses, of pressing and quartoring soljers, of awltering they kustims, of errecting monopolley's. Thees

branchs off power, if not direckly oposite to the principles of all free government, must, at least, be aknolleeged to be danjerous to fredom in a monnarkikal constittution, where an eeturnal jellocy must be presserved agenst the suveran, and no diskreshhonary powers must ever be intrusted to him, by witch the propertie or pursonel libbarty of enny subject can be effected. The kings of Ingland howevver had allmost konstantly exersised thees powers; and if on enny occassion the Prins had being oblidged to submitt to laus ennacted agenst them, he had evver, in practise, illewded theese laus, and returned to the saim arbittrery adminnistration. Dureing allmost three sentcherries before the accesion of James, the reegal orthorety, in awl thees pertickelers, had never onse been kalled in questshun. Wee mai allso obssurve that the principals in general, witch prevaled dureing that ajie, was so feverable to monnerkie, they bestoed on it an orthorety allmost abbsolute and unlimmited, sacredd and indefeesable. The meatings of Parlyment ware so pricacereous; there cessions so short, cumpaired to the vaccations; thet wen men's eyes were terned upwerds in serch of suveran pourer, the Prinss aloan was apped to streik them as the onely purmenent majestrate, invested with the hole madjesty and orthorety of the stait. The grate complaissence two of Parlyments, dureing so long a pierreod had ecstreemly diggraded and obskewered those assemblys: and as awl instences of oposition to perogative must ave bee n draun from a remoat aije, they had the less orthorety even with thoes who were akwainted with them.

VII.

[Time 30 minutes.]

But, notwethstanding the seaming dicline of his boddely powers, those of his minde were rendared more viggerous by adverocty. During the confarance, which lasted some weaks, he had to sustane aloan the difense of his cause aganst some of the most elloquent speekers of the House of Commons. All who were pressent were astonnished at his promtness of aprehension, his fasillety of expres-

sion, and his dignety of maner. While the confarence was going on, the king had parmission to take the exarcize of rideing. He gave his word of honner not to quitte the iland, but he was so slendarly garded, that it allmost speered as if the parlament wished him to seeze some opertunaty of making his iscape. This he was imporetund to do by his frends, who were now alowed to have acsess to him; but he rigected their advise, saying he would not brake the promiss he had given. He probbebly, also, may have deseeved himself with the hope that, as the treety was now drawing towerds a conclusion, he would soon be ristoard to piece and libbaty at leest, if not to his formar orthorraty. The treety consisted of sevverell article, to all of which, thought ending to the abrijment of his peroggetivs, the king agread two only excepted, one of which was for the abberlition of eppiscapecy, the other that all who had born arms in his cause should be declaired trayters. After furthar dibbait, the king agrede to some modeffecation in riggard to eppiscapicy; but nothing could induce him to assent to the last artecle. While a reckonsilleation between the king and parlemant seemed thus approaching, Cromwell, by one dareing act, anihelated the whole power of the parlement and destrawed all Charleses' hopes. He sent Kernal Pride, a man who had formally been a draman, with a body of troupes, to seround the Parlement house, a little before the time when the membars were to assembel, with orders to purmit only those to enter who belonged to the indipendant rippublecan party, and to exclood all the reet; and this he called purjing the parliment.

Given at a Test Examination, 3rd October 1873.

But it appears to us that Mr. Martin has not of late been fortunate in his choice of subjects. He should never have attempted to illustrate the Paradise Lost. There can be no two manners more directly opposed to each other than the manner of his painting and the manner of Milton's poetry. Those things which are mere accessories in the descriptions become the principal objects in the pictures; and those figures which are most

prominent in the descriptions can be detected in the pictures only by a very close scrutiny. Mr. Martin has succeeded perfectly in representing the pillars and candelabras of Pandemonium. But he has forgotten that Milton's Pandemonium is merely the background to Satan. In the picture, the archangel is scarcely visible amidst the endless colonnades of his infernal palace. Milton's Paradise, again, is merely the background to his Adam and Eve. But in Mr. Martin's picture the landscape is everything. Adam and Eve attract much less notice than the lake, and the mountains, and the gigantic flowers. We read that James II. sat to a great flower painter. When the performance was finished, his Majesty appeared in the midst of a bower of sun-flowers and tulips, which completely drew away all attention from the central figure. All who looked at the portrait took it for a flower piece. Mr. Martin, we think, introduces his immeasurable spaces, his innumerable multitudes, his gorgeous prodigies of architecture and landscape, almost as unseasonably as the flower-painter introduced his flower pots and nosegays. If Mr. Martin were to paint Lear in the storm, we suspect that, the blazing sky, the sheets of rain, the swollen torrents, and the tossing forest, would draw away all attention from the agonies of the insulted King and father. If he were to paint the death of Lear, the old man asking the bystanders to undo his button would be thrown into the shade by a vast blaze of pavilions, standards, armour, and heralds' coats.

(*Given June*, 1873—*Time, half-an-hour.*)

The comunecations amongst bees are much of the same carracter as those amongst ants, and the meens seam to be neerly the same—naimly, a perticculer use of the feelers. When a sworm is about to go off, scowts are sent out to chose a cittuation; these are absurved to hovver about a perticcaler place for a litle wile, as if considdering its ellyjibbillaty, then retern, as if to comunecate the intelegence; after which the sworm goes off, and setles on the place fixd upon. A waspe had in like manner been observed to go and give infermation in his neste of any deposset of hunny or food which he has met with, when the hole fritturnaty would salley fourth, go derecte to the place and pertaik of the treete. Before we find any other assertaned instanses of the posesion of speach by the infeeryur annymals we muste assende to the higher kingdums. And the furst ecsampuls that we incownta cannot, it must be anollidged, be rekkond as a languidge neerly so purfict as that of the abuv inseks. The frogges croke at certin peeryuds; but this only exspresses a certin feeling; the moddulations do not reppryzent a varyaty of ideeus. And so of the other annymals. One sound is the note of angur, another of hungur, another of distructivness. There is one, howevva, which nat-tyurullists have rimmarkt as unyversilly undastood, and this is the cignle of dayngir. The instunt it is uttered, the whole flocke of burds, though cumpozed of vayreus speeshyees, repeet a sepparate mone and scutle into the bushs for safty. Some give the mayturnel hushe to their yung, and mownt to enquier into the jepperdy anownced. The wrenne that tells of per-rills from the hedge, soon colexs abowt her all the vairyus enquizzetiv speeshyees within heering, to survay and assatane the objekt, and adde their sepperet feers. The swollo, that shreeking darts in deevyus flite through the air when a hork apeers, not only calls up all the swallos in the villidge, but is instuntly undastood by every finche and sparo, and its worning is atended to.

(Dictation—Given October 21st, 1873.)

In taking these strong measures, Hastings scarcely showed his usual judgment. It is probable that, having had little opportunity of personally observing any part of the population of India, except the Bengalees, he was not fully aware of the difference between their character and that of the tribes which inhabit the upper provinces. He was now in a land far more favourable to the vigour of the human frame than the delta of the Ganges; in a land fruitful of soldiers, who have been found worthy to follow English battalions to the charge, and into the breach. The Rajah was popular among his subjects. His administration had been mild; and the prosperity of the district which he governed presented a striking contrast to the depressed state of the country under our rule, and a still more striking contrast to the misery of the provinces which were cursed by the tyranny of the Nabob. The national and religious prejudices with which the English were regarded throughout India, were peculiarly intense in the metropolis of the Brahmins. It can therefore scarcely be doubted that the Governor-General, before he outraged the dignity of the Prince by an arrest, ought to have assembled a force capable of bearing down all opposition. This had not been done. The handful of Sepoys who attended Hastings would probably have been sufficient to overawe the Black Town of Calcutta. But they were unequal to a conflict with the hardy rabble of the city. The tumult became a fight, and the fight a massacre. The English officers defended themselves with desperate courage against overwhelming numbers, and fell, as became them, sword in hand. The Sepoys were butchered. The gates were forced. The captive prince, neglected by his jailers during the confusion, discovered an outlet which opened on the precipitous bank of the Ganges, let himself down to the water by a string made of the turbans of his attendants, found a boat, and escaped to the opposite shore.

COPYING.

SET AT TEST EXAMINATIONS.

Copy as much of the following as you can in half an hour, taking care to copy neatly and correctly, and to write as well as you can.

N.B.—Good Handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the CLEAR FORMATION OF THE LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 4th day of February, 1869.

Present:—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board, a Memorial from the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 1st of February, 1869, in the words following, viz.:—

"Whereas, by Your Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 14th of January, 1869, certain alterations have been authorised in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, including the merging of the office of the Controller of the Navy into that of Third Lord: We beg leave most humbly to represent to Your Majesty that this measure has rendered it advisable to make corresponding changes in some of the offices, together with the salaries and allowances attaching thereto; as set forth in the following table:—

NAME OF OFFICERS.	Present Salaries and Allowances.	Future Salaries.
	£	£
Director General of Naval Ordnance -	1,456	1,000 456 Half-pay.
Chief Constructor - - - - -	1,000	1,260
Engineer in Chief - - - - -	900	Place abolished.
Engineer Assistant - - - - -	550	600
Valuer and Inspector of Dockyard Work - - - - - - -	700	Place abolished.
Master Shipwright, Portsmouth - -	700	Place abolished.
Professional Secretary to Chief Constructor - - - - - -	- - -	550
Assistant Master Shipwright, Chatham	400	Place abolished.
Chief Engineer, Portsmouth -	650 365 Allowances	Place abolished.
Assistant Engineer - - - - -	400	500

* In Competitive Examinations a ruled form is usually given, and the exercise is longer than the above.

A Spanish Fair.

The Annual September fair of Albacete continues eight days. The heat at midday brings on the *siesta*, lasting from noon till two o'clock. At ten in the morning a military band, and a squadron of hussars, in handsome light-blue tunics, yellow facings, snowy white and gold caps, escort the civil officers to the scene of the fair, opening it under a kind of canopy, divided into many little stalls fitted up for the occasion. Ceaseless activity prevails—tradesmen unpacking their boxes, untying their bales, displaying costly jewellery, silks, lace, broadcloth, saddlery, porcelain, fruit and vegetables. The dust, din, and noise are indescribable. In one tent a wild beast, in another monkeys rattle up and down their poles, in a third a wolf is pacing his cage, while an alligator lies gasping in his tank. A juggler turns handkerchiefs red, and then white again: a wheel here for everyone to make his fortune. Here is a stall ifso embroidered shawls, sheltered by gorgeous hangings, a second with jewellery whose delicacy, like the filigree work of Etruria, is marvellous to behold.

Criminal Statistics.

There can be little doubt that the number of criminals is decreasing, notwithstanding the assertion of some that there is as much violence in our streets, as much petty pilfering in houses, and that travelling is as dangerous as thirty years ago. Within this period more humane principles have been introduced into our penal system—less capital punishment, prisons made physically and mentally more healthy, penitentiaries, reformatories, and indu-trial schools introduced, idleness discouraged, and sanitary arrangements ameliorated. It is universally admitted that impure air, unclean water, bad ventilation, crowding, and the like, are very injurious to health, by poisoning the blood, and weakening the digestive organs. Yet Britain is more favourable to the committal of crime than any

other country in the world: the people are collected into indiscriminate masses often remote from corrective influences, isolated, in receipt of good wages, having much leisure, facility of removing from place to place, thereby escaping former responsibilities.

Belgian And British Prisons.

While in England those sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, and those for at least five years penal servitude, pass the first nine months in absolute separation, and the remainder in associated labour according to conduct, in Belgium the system is complete separation for all, unless those sentenced for life, who after ten years' cellular confinement may have their meals in association. Of the prisoners' earnings one half is reserved until his final discharge, when it is handed to him in instalments, the other is expended in the purchase of salt, pepper, and tobacco, which are not supplied by the prison authorities. There exists no systematic remission of the duration of the punishment as in our disciplinary arrangements. In France, as well as in Belgium, the head of a family on applying to the proper officer, can incarcerate any of the members of it, which seems to British ideas a strange power, that could be greatly abused.

Italian Artillery Experiments.

The targets were incomplete, and the ground was all strewn with the paraphernalia of the Artilleryman's craft. Huge skids, planks, iron rollers, handspikes, ropes, and pulleys lay about or were in use. Gangs of men were labouring in every direction with spade, pickaxe, or well-trained strong arms, and an inexperienced eye would hardly have detected the regularity of organized labour amid the turmoil. This morning all was neat and clear, and the scene presented by the practice-ground was one for which any other nation might sigh in vain. The bare and craggy peaks of the Carrara mountains formed the

back-ground; their rocky sides were softened by a blue veil of Italian air, through which gleamed almost snow white, the marble *débris* that lay in the gullies brought down by streams. From the foot of the main range spurs of limestone are pushed forward till they hang over the bright waters. The spurs of buttresses are richly clad with soft gray olive trees, vineyard, where the vines grow as they will, climbing high and hanging from poles or branches of trees, Ilex, chestnut, and arbutus in all the glory of its rosy berries. Here and there are scarper rocks, red as blood among the foliage, for the fortunate natives of Spezia have but to take from their hills, whence they will, building stone and marbles of all colours. Between two of these spurs, in a natural ravine, there has been built against the rising hill, a great butt of sandbags and gabions filled with rich red earth, into which the shots penetrate.

The Arctic Expedition.

After the lapse of seventeen months the ships *Alert* and *Discovery*, with their brave commanders and hardy crews, have returned to Portsmouth dockyard, where, during the week after their arrival, they have been visited by many thousands from the great metropolis itself and from the surrounding neighbourhood. The ships present no very imposing spectacle; and the relics, consisting of portions of wearing apparel suited for the coldest regions, sailors' boots with devices for walking on the ice, sailors' belts, sailors' hatchets for cutting the ice, and so on, are not such a varied and extensive collection as one might expect. Yet the mission was an important one, adding considerably to our geographical knowledge, and negativing the long-cherished but speculative idea of the existence of an Arctic and Antarctic continent. Captain Nares went within 450 miles of the North Pole, at which, in all probability, the cold is so intense, that human life could not exist. Let us therefore give up such an impracticable scheme—an attempt to reach the Pole.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

[Time, 30 minutes.]

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

When a nation, a peeple, a stait, has been intirely subjewgated, it may be asked wether a subsiquant revvolution hentitles it to enjoy its orrigginal indippendunce. We must destinguesh two cases in order to arnswer this question sattesfacterrally. If the stait has not yet aquyessed in this new domminanyon, if it has not vollunterroly surrendud, and if it has mearly ceesed to rissist for want of pouer; if its conkerrer has not laid down the conkerrer's sworde in order to assume the septer of an eqquetible and pasiffec sovrin, this peeple has not in truthe submitted; it is only vanquisht and oprest; and when it is dillivvard by the arms of an aly, it returns, wethout doute, to its formar condition. Its aly cannot become its conkerrer; he is a libberater who is mearly hentitled to be rewardid for the survins he has rendred. If he pretends to retane it under hm dominnion as the price of his victary, he becums the ennieyis of the oprest stait, which may lorfaly resiste him. Whoever cairfuly considdred this passidge would obsirve that it was appleccable to two destincte cases:—that of dellivrance by an aly, where the dewty of restaration is strickte and pressice; and that of a dellivrance by a stait unalyed, but not hostile where the reestablishment of the oprest nation is at leest the morrul dewty of the conkerrer, though arrizing only from our commun humannety, and from the ammecable relation which subsistes bitwene all men and all comuneties, till disolved by wrongful agression. It was very dificult to reconsile this passidge with the anexation of Genoa. This emmenent writer was nesseserrally impartial. His works were atested to be deposseterries of the delibbarate judgments of the most enlitend part of mankinde.

DERIVATION.

Derivation consists in the drawing or tracing of a word from its original, or root.

The **Root** of a word is the part which indicates its primary meaning.

The signification indicated by the Root is modified by **prefixes** and **postfixes**; the former so named from their position before the root, the latter from their position after it. For instance, the word inflec'tion consists of three parts, *in-flect-ion*. The particle *in* means as a prefix *into*; the part *flect* comes from the Latin *flecto*, to bend, and is the root or principal part of the word: *ion*, which means "the act of," is the postfix. Now, putting the three together, and making sense out of them, we have the meaning of the word, "the act of bending in, or turning towards." As hundreds of words often come from the same root, it is evident if we know the root and the particles by which it is modified, we can easily understand the meaning of all such words. Thus, continuing the example already introduced, we have deflect, "a bending down," the **prefix** *de* meaning down or from; we have flexible, "capable of being bent," the **postfix** *ible* meaning capable of, or what can be done. The opposite, or what cannot be bent, is simply, inflexible, *in* sometimes meaning "not." Thus, we say a person has an inflexible will, implying that it is impossible to influence him, so as to alter his determination. Again, the word reflector means "something that bends back," the prefix *re* meaning "back," and *or* meaning an agent or actor. Closely allied is *reflect*, "to bend back." When we reflect, we bend back or turn over a matter again in our minds.

In introducing **Derivation**, a few observations are necessary, in order to explain more fully the modifications to which words have been subjected, by what is called *euphony*, or the agreeableness of their sound to the ear, arising from certain combinations of letters. The most important change which in this respect they have undergone, consists in the assimilation of the last letter in the prefix to the first letter in the root. Thus, we have, instead of

*in*legal, illegal, instead of *ob*press, oppress, instead of *ad*lege, we have allege, and so on.

Sometimes, in the course of ages, during which the manners and customs of nations have been materially modified, the original meaning, as implied by the derivation, has been lost, or at least, is only traceable by those who have paid more than ordinary attention to the subject. The spelling of words, too, has often been subjected to alterations of the most whimsical nature; and however imperceptible to the busy actors in our own day, there can be little doubt that changes are still in progress in every living language.

Orthographical changes have been most material in words in common use, such words having a strong tendency to contractions and contortions, frequently of a most versatile nature, which were firmly established by custom, before a settled system of orthography was thought of.

Our language is principally derived from the Anglo-Saxon, Latin, and, to a more limited extent, from the Greek.* Many words, however, in passing to us from the Latin came through the French, which imprinted on them peculiarities, particularly in spelling. The French itself is mainly derived from the Latin; and hence, a person who is familiar with Latin, can easily acquire a knowledge of the French language so far as translation is concerned.

In old French, the word for king is always written *roy*, now *roi*; hence, our words royal, royalty, &c., whilst *regal, regally, &c.*, come direct from the Latin *rex*, (*regis*,) a king.

The general rule is, that all the parts of a word should come from the same source: thus, a Latin root should always be modified, if modified at all, by Latin prefixes and postfixes. Words which violate this rule are called *hybrids*, whose growth should, by all means, be discouraged.

LATIN PREFIXES.

A, ab, abs,† *from* or *away: a*vert', to turn from; *ab*solve', to loose from; *ab*straet', to draw from—*ab*stain'.

* *Dr. Trench* estimates 60 per cent. Anglo-Saxon, 30 per cent. Latin, 5 per cent. Greek, and 5 per cent. from the various languages of the people with whom we have had intercourse.

† *Abs* comes before *t*.

Ad,* which becomes **ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at,** *to: ad*duce', to lead or bring to; *ac*cord', to agree to; *af*fix', to fix to; *ag*grieve',† to give grief to; *al*low', to give leave to; *an*nex', to join to; *ap*pend', to hang to; *ar*rive', to reach or come to; *as*sent', to agree to; *at*tract', to draw to—*ac*quit.

Amb, am,‡ *around* or *about: am*'bulance, an hospital that goes round with an army in battle—*am*'ple.

Ante, *before: ante*date', to date before. (See page 52.)

Bene, *well: ben*'efactor, one who does well.

Circum, *round, about: circum*'ference, a line carried round a figure or body.

Cis, *on this side: cis*'padane, on this side of the river Po.

Con, which becomes **co,**§ **cog, col, com, cor,** *together* or *with: con*nect', to join together; *co*-exist', to exist together; *cog*'nate, born together, or of the same family; *col*lect', to gather together; *com*bine', to bind together; *cor*ro'de, to gnaw together, to rust.

Contra, sometimes **counter,** *against: contra*dict', to speak against; *counter*act', to act against—en*coun'ter*.

De, *down, from,* or *concerning: de*ject, to cast down; *de*part, to part from, go away; *de*scant', to discourse of or concerning.

Dis becomes **di** and **dif,** *concerning, not, apart, away, privation, undoing: dis*allow', not to allow; *dis*tend', to tend or stretch apart; *dis*pel', to drive away; *dis*mount', to get down; *di*gest', to carry apart; *dif*fer, to carry asunder—*dis*claim'er.

Ex, sometimes **e, ec, ef, el,** *out, out of: ex*pand', to stretch out; *e*duce', to lead out; *ec*'logue, a speaking out; *ef*fuse', to pour out—*el*lip'se.

Extra, *beyond: extra*-mu'ral, beyond the walls.

In, which becomes **il, im,**‖ **ir,** *in* or *on,* before a verb: *in*cline', to bend in; *il*lume', to throw light on; *im*merge', to plunge into; *ir*ra'diate, to throw rays of light on, to enlighten.

In, *not,* before an adjective, adverb, or noun: *in*cu'rable, not

* It remains before *d, j, m.* and *v.*

† *Grief* is a stronger term than *sorrow,* which in turn is stronger than *regret;* but *affliction* is still stronger, and of more extensive application.

‡ The *b* is dropped before *p.*

§ The *n* is dropped before vowels and the letter *h.*

‖ Before *v. b. m: immure, impose, immense.*

curable; *il*lit'erate, not literate or learned; *im*par'tial, not partial; *ir*rev'erent, not reverent; *ig*no'ble, not noble.

Inter,* *between* or *among: inter*cede', to go between; *inter*mix', to mix among; *inter*action.

Intro, *within: intro*duce', to lead within; *intro*vert', to turn inwards—*intro*spec'tion.

Ob, which becomes **oc, of, op,** *against, in the way of: ob*ject', to throw against; *oc*cur', to run against, to happen; *of*fend', to strike against; *op*pose', to place against.

Per, which becomes **pel,** *through: per*vade', to go through; *pel*lu'cid, seeing or shining through.

Post, *after: post*'script, a thing written after.

Pre or **pre,** *before: pre*dict', to tell before—*pre*scribe, *pre*fix'.

Preter, *beyond: preter*nat'ural, beyond natural.

Pro, *forth, forward, for* or *instead of: pro*voke', to call forth; *pro*ceed', to go forward; *pro*'noun, a word used for or instead of a noun—*pro*'logue, *pro*pose', *pur*'pose, *pur*'port.

Re, *back,* or *again: re*call', to call back; *re*-an'imate, to give life anew.

Retro, *backward: retro*spect, a looking backward.

Se, sed, *aside* or *apart: se*clude', to shut apart—*sed*it'ion.

Sine, *without: si*'necure, a salaried office without duty.

Sub, which becomes **sue, suf, sug, sum, sup, su,** *under: sub*ject', to throw under; *suc*cumb', to fall under; *suf*'fer, to bear under; *sug*'gest, to carry under; *sum*'mons, to call by or *under* authority; *sup*pose', to place under; *su*pine', lying on the back, inert.

Subter, *under, beneath: sub*'terfuge, a flying under or beneath.

Super, *over, above: super*add', to add over.

Sur, the French form of *super: sur*'mount, to mount up.

Sus, for **sub,** *under: sus*pect', to look under the surface; *sus*pend', to hang under—*sus*cep'tible, *sus*tain'.

Trans, sometimes contracted to **tra,** *beyond, across: trans*fer', to carry beyond; *tra*ject', to throw across.

Ultra, *beyond*—opposed to *cis: ultra*mon'tane, beyond the mountain; *ultra*marine', beyond the sea—*ultra*mun'dane, *ultra*-experien'tial.

* It assimilates in *intellect*.

GREEK PREFIXES.

A, an, *want of, not,* or *without: a*pathy, without feeling; *anon'y*mous, nameless.

Amphi, ambi, *both* or *double: amphi*b'ious, living both on land and in water; *ambi*dex'ter, using both hands alike.

Ana, *again, through: anat'*omy, a cutting through; *ana*bap'tist, one baptized again, or a second time—*anal*yse', *anath'*ema.

Anti, *against, opposite to: anti*p'athy, a feeling against; *an'ti*dote, something given against poison—*ant*ag'onist, *anti*bil'ious.

Apo, aph, *from* or *away: apos'*tasy, a going away from one's principles—*aph*e'lion.

Auto, *self: aut'*ograph, self-written.

Cata, *down, from side to side: cat*arrh', a flowing down, a cold.

Dia, *through: dia*m'eter, a measure through; *dia*ph'anous, appearing through—*dia*gno'sis, *dia*pa'son.

Ek, ex, *from: ex*cen'tric or *ec*cen'tric, deviating from the usual standard; *ex'*odus, a going away from, departure.

En, em, *in* or *on: en*dem'ic, a disease of the people; *em'*phasis, a stress of the voice on a particular word or words in uttering them.

Epi, *upon: epi*dem'ic, on the people (general.)

Hyper, *above, over: hyper*crit'ical, over-critical.

Hypo, *under: hyp'*ocrite, one concealing something under false pretences.

Meta, *beyond, according to: meth'*od, according to a way or path.

Para, par, *beside, near to, similar: par'*agraph, a writing beside other writing—*par'*alyse, *par'*ody, *par'*oxysm.

Peri, *around, about: perim'*eter, a measure round.

Pro, *before: pro*phylac'tic.

Syn, sy, syl, sym, *together, with: syn'*od, a coming together, *sym'*pathy, a feeling together—*sys'*tem, *syl'*lable, *sym'*metry.

ENGLISH OR SAXON PREFIXES.

A, *in, on, to,* or *at: a*bed', in bed; *a*board', on board; *a*field', to the field; *a*far', at far, at a distance—*a*float', *a*shore', *a*stern'.

Be, *to make, to make intensely:* *be*calm, to make calm; *be*spatter, to spatter much—*be*dim', *be*la'bour, *be*seech'.

En, em, *in, into;* also *to make:* *en*camp', to form a camp; *en*a'ble, to make able; *en*cir'cle, to surround as a circle; *en*throne', to place on a throne; *em*broil', to bring into a broil or brawl.

For, *denotes privation or negation:* *for*lorn', deserted or forsaken —*for*bid', *for*swear'.

Fore, *before:* *fore*run'ner, one who runs before—*fore*see', *fore*warn', *fo're*man.

Im, for **in,** *to make:* *im*pov'erish, to make poor; *im*pris'on, to put in prison—*im*pair', *im*park'.

Mis, *ill, error, defect:* *mis*con'duct, ill conduct; *mis*apply', to apply to a wrong purpose.

Out, *beyond:* *out*brave', to bear down by more daring conduct.

Over, *above, over, more than enough:* *over*bur'den, to burden too much; *over*flow', to flow over.

Un, before a verb, *to take off, to deprive of:* *un*believe, not to believe; *un*dress', to take off dress—*un*lock', *un*do'.

Un, before an adjective, *not:* *un*affec'ted, not affected; *un*civ'ilized, not civilized.

Under, *beneath, inferior:* *un'der*-clerk, a clerk under another; *un'der*-tenant—an inferior tenant—*under*-sher'iff, *un'der*-strapper.

Up, *aloft, above:* *up*heave, to lift up; *up*rise', to rise above; *up*set', to set up the part that should be down, hence to overturn.

With, *from* or *against:* *with*hold', to hold from; *with*stand', to stand against.

POSTFIXES OR AFFIXES.

[Every affix or termination has a distinct meaning or import, though it may be unnecessary in all cases to require learners to know it. The following is an alphabetical arrangement]:—

Able, ible,* *having power to do, able to do:* read'able, capable of

* Sometimes contracted into ile, as doc'*ile*, duc'*tile*, vol'a*tile*, fac'*ile*; sometimes to ble, as sol'u*ble*. No good rule has yet been given for the distinction of *able* and *ible* in spelling, but many very ridiculous and perplexing ones.

being read.; flex'*ible*, what can be bent; vis'*ible*, what can be seen —ar'*able*, af'*table*, bla'm*able*, contempt'*ible*, el'ig*ible*, leg'*ible*, infal'-l*ible*, detest'*able*, digest'*ible*, pec'*cable*.

Aceous, *consisting of, resembling:* farina'*ceous*, consisting of meal; herba'*ceous*, resembling or having the nature of herbs—cet*a'ceous*, crust*a'ceous*.

Acy, *being, state*, or *condition:* in'tim*acy*, being intimate; prel'-*acy*, the state or dignity of a prelate.

Age, ion, *the act of doing, condition:* assem'bl*age*,* condition or state of being assembled or coming together; ac'*tion*, the act of doing something—pas'*sage*, lug'*gage*, do'*tage*, lin'*eage*; atten'*tion*, convic'*tion*, collis'*ion*, conjunc'*tion*.

Al, an, ary, ery, ic, id, ile, ine, ory, *belonging or pertaining to, place where, one who:* du'*cal*, pertaining to a duke; colle'*gian*, one who belongs to a college; ad'vers*ary*, one who is adverse to; nur'*sery*, place where anything is nursed; kna'*very*, pertaining to a knave; theoret'*ic*, belonging to theory; flu'*id*, that which flows; viv'*id*, being lively; mer'cant*ile*, belonging to a merchant; can*i'ne*, pertaining to a dog; congrat'ulat*ory*, belonging to congratulation or wishing of joy.

Ard, art, *one who*, in an augmentative sense: do'*tard*, one who dotes much; brag'g*art*, one who brags much.

Ate, ize, *to make:* invig'or*ate*, to strengthen; hu'man*ize*, to make human—abbre'vi*ate*, civ'il*ize*.

Dom, ric, ship, *dominion* or *rank:* duke'*dom*, the dominion of a duke; bish'op*ric*, the jurisdiction of a bishop; lord'*ship*, the rank of a lord—Chris'ten*dom*, appren'tice*ship*.

Er, or, *the actor* or *agent:* gild'*er*, one who gilds; compet'i*tor*, one who competes.

Note.—(*a*) **ee** is the correlative termination to **er** and **or**, and implies a passive state: les'*sor*, one who gives a lease; less*ee'*, one to whom a lease is given: compare pay'*er* and pay*ee*. Assign'*or* and assign*ee'*—allot'*tee*.

(*b*) Euphony and usage have introduced modifications of *er*

* We say an *assembly* of persons, an *assemblage* of things, a *group* of objects, a *collection* of books, a *congress* of ambassadors, representatives, or statisticians.

and *er*; compare **vic'*ar*, li'*ar*, song'*ster*, spin'*ster*, auc'tioneer, charioteer'.**

(*c*) *ess, trix, are the feminine terminations*—act'ress, god'dess, wait'ress, trait'ress, exec'u*trix*, administra'*trix*.

En, *fy, to make:* bright'*en*, to make bright; pu'ri*fy*, to make pure.

En, *made of:* hemp'*en*, made of hemp—gold'*en*, wool'l*en*.

Ful, ose, *full of:* play'*ful*, given to play; verb*ose'*, full of words—beau'ti*ful*, mouth'*ful*, tune'*ful*, joco*se'*, moro*se'*.

Hood, head, *state* or *degree:* wid'ow*hood*, the state or degree of a widow—sis'ter*hood*, neigh'bour*hood*, man'*hood*, maid'en*head*, block'*head*.

Ish, *belonging to, like:* Brit'*ish*, belonging to Britain; girl'*ish*, like a girl.

Ics, *the doctrine or science of:* eth'*ics*, the science of morality; mechan'*ics*, the science of motion and matter.

Ism, *sect, party, idiom:* Cal'vin*ism*, Jac'obin*ism*, Gal'lic*ism*.

Ist, *one skilled in*: bot'an*ist*, one skilled in herbs; lin'gu*ist*, one skilled in languages—agricul'tur*ist*, ju'r*ist*.

Kin, ling,* cle, el, en, et, ock, ette, ow, icle, ike, *little, like:* man'*ikin*, a little man; gos'*ling*, a little goose; ver'*sicle*, a little verse; satch'*el*, a little sack or bag; kit'*ten*, a little cat; pack'*et*, a little package or parcel; hil'*lock*, a little hill; cigare*t'te*,† (sig-ar-et',) a little cigar—shad'*ow*, i'*cicle*.

Less, *without:* sleep'*less*, leaf*less*, speech'*less*.

Like, ly, *like:* gen'tleman*like*, Chris'tian*like*, heav'en*ly*, prince'*ly*.

Ment,‡ mony, tude, ity, ty, ure, *state* or *condition, intention:* judg'*ment*, al'i*mony*, pat'ri*mony*, simil'i*tude*, grav'*ity*, du'*ty*, manufac'*ture*, resent'*ment*, mag'ni*tude*, complex'*ity*, nov'el*ty*, pleas'*ure*.

Ness,§ *state* or *quality:* dark'*ness*, keen'*ness*, right'eous*ness*.

* Great numbers of words ending in ling are now obsolete—love*ling*, foster*ling*, &c.

† Almost all modern importations from the *French* retain this form, which eventually becomes *et;* and hence during the transition both forms may be seen; as *coquette*, and *coquet*.

‡ More than three hundred words end in *ment*.

§ From *A. S. nesse*, to see: hence a prominence: a kindred word with *nose;* hence, Shoebury*ness*, Sheer*ness*, &c.

Oid, *likeness:* sphe'*roid*, resembling or *like* a sphere or globe—as'ter*oid*, rhom'b*oid*.

Ous,* **ose,** *consisting of, given to:* bil'*ious*, consisting of bile, or caused by bile, as a "bilious fever"—cartilag'*inous*, cours'*geous*, mis'chiev*ous*, verbo'*se*.

San, zen, *one who*†: par'ti*san*, one who sides with a party—cit'i*zen*, den'i*zen*.

Some, *somewhat:* dole'*some*, somewhat dismal—frol'ic*some*, wea'ri*some*.

Tide,‡ *time, season:* e'ven*tide*, Whit'sun*tide*, noon'*tide*.

Ward, *towards, turned to:* back'*ward*, home'*ward*, north'*ward*, for'*ward* (*fore*), up'*ward*.

Y, *full of, made of, place:* clay'*ey*, oil'*y*, sli'm*y*, whey'*ey*, wool'*ly*, smith'*y*.

*** The learners should be required to write out a list of words having the same prefix, the same affix, or the same root, much longer than we have space for here, which they will find an effectual method of impressing the meanings more thoroughly on their minds.

* In *righ'teous* (right-wise) *ous* is of Saxon origin;

† *French* suffixes—*denizen*, a dweller by permission or gift (*donum*) of the king.

‡ During the Puritan supremacy *tide* was preferred to *mas*: hence the two forms—Can'dle*mas*, Mich'ael*mas*; Chil'der*mas*, the 28th December, also called *Innocents' Day*, on account of the slaying of the children by Herod. In Cornwall people dislike undertaking any new work on this ill-omened day.

LATIN ROOTS.

Aceo, *to be sour* or *acid:* *aces'*cent, *acetose'*, *ace'*tous. **Acris,** *harp:* *ac'*rid, *ac'ri*mony, *ac'ri*tude, *eager* (*a*). **Acuo,** *to sharpen:* *acute'*ness, *acu'*leate, *acute'*, *acu'*men (*b*).

Æquo, *to make equal, right:* *eq'ui*table, ad'*equate*, *equa'*tor.

Æstimo, *to value:* *es'timate*, *esteem'*, ines'*tima*ble.

Ager, *a field:* *agra'*rian, *ag'ri*culturist, pere*grina'*tion, pil'*grim* (*c*), *a'cre*,

Ago, actus, *to do, to drive:* *a'*gent, *ac'*tive, *ac'tu*ally, prod'*igal*, ex*i*gence, amb*ig'u*ous. **Agito,** *to stir up:* *ag'itate*, co*g'itate*, *ag'i*table.

Ala, *a wing:* *ali'*erous, *alig'*erous, *al'*iform, *aisle.*

Alo, *to grow, to nourish:* *ali*men'tary, *al'*iment, *al'i*mony.

Alter, *another:* *al'ter*able, ad*ul'ter*ate, *al'ter*ant, *al'ter*cate, sub'-*altern* (*d*), ad*ulter'a*tion.

Altus, *high:* *al'ti*tude, ex*alt'*, *al'to*-rilie'vo.

Ambulo, *to walk:* per*am'bula*te, *am'bler*, *am'ble.*

Amo, *to love:* *a'mia*ble, *am'o*rous, en*am'our.*

Amicus, *a friend:* *am'i*ty, *am'i*cable, in*im'i*cal, en'*emy.*

Amplus, *large:* *am'pli*fy, *am'pli*tude, *am'ply, am'ple.*

Ango, *to vex, to strangle:* *ang'*uish, *ang'*ry, *anxi'*ety.

Angulus, *an angle:* *ang'*ular, *an'gle*, quad'*rangle*, tri'*angle.*

Anima, *the breath:* *an'i*mal, *an'i*mated, *animal'*cule.

Animus, *the mind:* un*anim'*ity, *animos'*ity, pusil*lan'i*mous, equa*nim'*ity, *anim*advert'.

Annus, *a year:* bien'*ni*al, *an'nu*als, mille*n'ni*um, *an'nu*al.

Annulus, *a ring:* *an'nu*lar, *an'nu*let, *annel'*lides.

Antiquus, *ancient:* *an'tiqu*ary, *antique'*, *an'tic*, *antiq'u*ity.

Aptus, *fit:* ad*apt'*, *ap'ti*tude, in*apt'*, in*apt'*, *at'ti*tude (*e*).

(*a*) French *aigre*, as can be seen in any good dictionary.

"It is a nipping and an *eager* air."—*Shake.*

(*b*) Sharpness or acuteness in discrimination. (*c*) *Pil* for *per*, through. (*d*) An officer under another, *i.e.* under a superior. (*e*) *Fr. attitude, It. attitudine*, the posture of the body, so as to illustrate a sentiment; as, "a graceful attitude," "a cringing attitude."

Aqua, *water:* *aquat'*ic, *aq'ueduct, a'qua*-vitæ, *a'qua*-for'tis.
Aquila, *an eagle:* *aq'uil*ine, *aq'uil*on (*a*).
Arbiter, *a judge:* *ar'bitr*ate, *ar'biter, ar'bitr*ary.
Arbor, *a tree:* *ar'bor*es'cent, *ar'bor, ar'bor*et.
Arceo, *to shut up, to hinder:* coerce', coer'cion.
Arcus, *an arch;* *ar'cu*ate, *arch'*er, *arcu*balis'ter (or -bal'-).
Ardeo, arsus, *to burn:* *ar'dent, ar'dour, ar'son.*
Arduus, *difficult:* *ar'dent, ar'duous, ar'duousness.*
Areo, *to be dry:* *arid'ity, are*fac'tion, *ar'id.*
Argilla, *potter's clay:* *ar'gil, argill'a*ceous.
Arma, *arms:* *ar'mis*tice, *ar'ma*ment, *ar'my*, al*arm'* (*b*).
Ars, artis, *an art:* *art'*ful, *ar'tifice, art'*isan, in*ert', artil'*lery.
Articulus, *a little joint:* *artic'u*late, *ar'ticle.*
Asper, *rough:* *as'per*ate, *asper'*ity, ex*as'per*ate.
Atrox, atrocis, *cruel:* *atro'cious, atroc'ity.*
Audax, *bold:* *auda'cious, audac'ity.*
Audio, auditus, *to hear:* *audible, obey'* (*c*), *ob'dience.*
Augeo (*auctus*), *to increase:* *aug*menta'tion, *au'thor*ize, *au'*tumn, *au'*thor (*d*), *auc*tion (*e*), un*au'thor*iz'ed.
Auris, *the ear:* *au'r*ist, *auric'u*lar, *au'r*icle.
Aurum, *gold:* *aurif'*erous, in*aura'*tion.
Auxilium, *help, aid:* *auxil'i*arly, *auxil'i*ary.
Avis, *a bird:* *a'vi*ary, *au'*spice (*f*), *aus*pic'ious.

Bacchus, *the god of wine, revelry:* *bac'chan*als, *bac'chan*tes, de*bauch'*ery.
Barbarus, *strange, savage:* *barba'r*ian, *bar'bar*ism.
Beatus, *blessed:* *beat'i*tude, *beatif'*ic.
Bellum, *war:* *bellig'*erent, re*bel'l*ion, re*bel'*.
Benignus, *kind:* *benign'*ly, *benig'*nity, *benign'*.
Bibo, *to drink:* im*bibe'*, *bib'ber, biba'*ceous, *bib, bib'*ulous.

(*a*) The north wind, from its rapidity and violence, resembling an eagle's flight. (*b*) *Ad-arma,* to arms; a sound of danger. (*c*) *Ob* used intensively, as in *obedio,* i.e. *obaudio,* to hearken to. (*d*) The originator of anything new; hence one who adds something to what previously existed; hence one who increases. (*e*) In a "Dutch auction" the auctioneer gradually lowers the price. (*f*) Omens formerly were drawn from the flight, &c., of birds; lucky.

Bis, bi, *twice:* ***bisect'***, ***bien'nial***, ***bis'cuit*** *(a).*
Bonus, *good:* ***boun'ty***, ***boun'teousness.***
Brevis, *short:* ***brev'ity***, **ab*bre'viate***, ***brief.***
Brutus, *heavy, stupid:* ***brute***, ***bru'tal***, ***brutal'ity.***
Bulbus, *a round root:* ***bulb***, ***bulba'ceous.***

Cadaver, *a carcase, a dead body:* ***cadav'erous.***
Cado, casus, *to fall:* ***ca'dence***, **ac'*cident***, ***cascade'***, ***cas'ual***, **decay'**, **occa'*sional***, *case, chance*, **coin'*cident***, ***cas'uist***, **occi'*dental***, **in'*cident.***
Cædo *(b)*, **cæsus,** *to cut* or *kill:* **hom'*icide***, **ex*cise'***, **in*cis'ion***, **pre*cise'***, **reg'*icide***, **su'*icide.***
Calculus, *a pebble:* ***cal'culate***, **mis*cal'culate.***
Caleo, *to be warm:* ***cal'id***, ***calor'ic***, ***scald***, ***calorim'eter.***
Calumnia, *a false accusation:* ***calumnia'tion.***
Canis, *a dog:* ***cana'ry***, ***ken'nel***, ***canaille*** *(c).*
Cano, *to sing:* ***can'ticle***, **ac'*cent***, ***canta'ta***, **des*cant'** *(d)*, ***charm*** *(e).*
Capio, *to take:* **accept'**, **conceiv'able**, ***capa'cious***, ***ca'pable***, **escape'**, **antic'*ipate***, **inconceiv'able.**
Caput, *the head:* ***capi'tal***, **pre*cipit'ate***, **pre*cip'itor***, **occip'ital.**
Carcer, *a prison:* **in*car'cerate***, **in*carcera'tion.***
Carnis, *flesh:* ***carniv'orous***, ***char'nel***, **in*car'nate***, ***car'nival*** *(f).*
Carpo, *to pick:* ***carp*** *(g)*, **ex*cerpt.***
Castigo, *to punish:* ***cas'tigate***, ***chastise'.***
Castrum, *a fort, a camp:* ***cas'tle***, **cas'tellated.**
Cauda, *the tail:* ***cau'dal***, ***cue***, ***queue.***
Causa, *a cause:* ***cause***, **accusa'tion**, **inexcu'sable**, **ex*cuse'*** *(h).*
Cavus, *hollow:* **ex'*cavate***, ***cav'ity***. ***cav'ern.***
Caveo, *to beware:* ***cau'tious***, **pre*cau'tion***, ***ca'veat.***
Cedo, *to go, to yield:* **ante*ce'dent***, **con*cede'***, **re*cede'***, ***an'cestor***, **succes'*sion***, **exceed'ingly**, **inces'*sant.***
Celebrus, *famed:* ***cel'ebrate***, ***celeb'rity.***

(a) The root is *coquo*, (*Fr. cuire,*) to bake; twice baked, *i.e.*, so baked as to be kept—used by sailors much on long voyages. *(b)* Connected with *cado*, literally to cause to fall; hence to kill. *(c)* Pronounced *kan-aïl'*, the rabble. *(d)* *Dis*, apart: hence to sing in parts; to discourse upon. *(e)* *L. carmen*, a song; to entice as if by music: enchant is stronger. *(f)* A feast kept in the week preceding Lent. "This feast is called the Carnival, which, being interpreted, implies farewell to flesh."—*Byron.* *(g)* To cavil, to find fault with. *(h)* To free from imputation: we *excuse* small faults, *pardon* great ones.

Celer, *quick:* *celer'*ity, **accel'***erate.*

Celo, *to hide:* **conceal'**ment, **conceal.**

Celsus, *high:* excel', ex'**cellent.**

Centum, *a hundred:* **cen'***tury,* **cen'***tenary,* **cent.**

Censeo, census, *to judge:* **censo'**riousness, **censor.**

Cerno, cretus, *to sift, to judge:* **concern'**, de'**cree,** se'**cret,** **discern'**, **discern'**ible, con'**cert,** **discre'**tion.

Certo, *to strive:* con'**cert,** **concert'.**

Certus, *sure:* **ascertain'**, **cer'**tify.

Cio, citus, *to rouse:* **excite'**, *cita'*tion, *cite,* **excit'**table.

Cingo, *to gird;* **succinct'**, **surcin'**gle.

Civis, *a citizen:* **civiliza'**tion, **uncivil.**

Clamo, *to shout:* *clam'*orous, **exclaim'**, *claim,* **proclaim'.**

Clarus, *clear:* *clar'*ify, *clar'*et (*a*), *clear,* *clar'*ionet.

Claudo, *to shut:* **include'**, **preclude'**, *close.*

Clino, *to lean:* *clin'*ical, **decline'**, **incline'.**

Colo, cultum, *to till:* *cul'*tivate, *cul'*ture.

Concilio, *to unite:* *concil*iate, reconci'lable.

Copia, *plenty:* *cop'*y, *co'*pious.

Corium, *leather:* *coria'*ceous, *cuirass',* *cuirassier'.*

Corpus, corporis, *a body:* *cor'*poral, *cor'*pulence, *corpse* (*b*), *corpora'*tion, *corpo'*real.

Cras, *to-morrow:* *crastina'*tion, **procras'***tinate.*

Credo, *to believe:* *cred'*itable, *cre'*dence, mis'**creant** (*c*), **incred'**ible, *credu'*lity.

Crux, cruelis, *a cross:* *cru'*cify, *crusa'*de, *crucifix'*ion (*d*).

Culpa, *a fault:* *cul'*pable, **exculpate.**

Cumulo, *to heap up:* **accu'***mulate,* **cu'***mulative.*

Curro, *to run:* *cur'*rent, **discur'***sive,* **concur'.**

Damnum, *loss:* *dam'*age, **indem'***nity.*

Decem, *ten:* *dec'*imal, *dec'*alogue, *decem'*viri, *dean.*

Decens, *becoming:* *de'*cent, **inde'***cently.*

Decor, *elegance:* *dec'*orate, *deco'*rum, *deco'*rous.

Delicia, *delight:* *del'*icate, *delic'*ious.

(*a*) In France a clear red wine. Indeed the inferior kinds in this country are not very clear. (*b*) Formerly applied to a live or dead body. (*c*) Formerly a misbeliever. (*d*) And *fix*, to fix or fasten.

Dens, *a tooth:* *den'*tal, *den'*tist, bi*den'*tal.

Deus, *a god:* *de'*ity, *de'*ist.

Dexter, *expert:* *dexter'*ity, *dex'terous.*

Dico, dictus, *to speak:* *dic'*tate, ver'*dict*, *dic'*tionary, *dic'tum*, pre*dict'*, contra*dict'*, in'ter*dict.*

Dies, *a day:* *di'*ary, *di'*arist, *dis'*mal (*a*).

Digitus, *a finger:* *dig'*it, *dig'*ital.

Dignus, *worthy:* *dig'ni*tary, in*dig'ni*ty, con*dign'* (*b*), *deign.*

Divido, divisus, *to divide:* *div'*idend, *divis'*ible, in*divid'*ual, in*divid*ua'tion, de*vi'ce.*

Doceo, doctus, *to teach:* *doc'ile*, *doc'*trine, *doc'*ument.

Doleo, *to grieve:* *dolorif'*ic, *do'lor*ous, con'*dol*ence, in'*dolence*, *dole'*fully.

Dominus, *a lord:* *dom'*inant, *domin'*ion, pre*dom'*inate.

Do, datus, *to give:* *date*, add*it'*ion, ed'*it.* **Donum,** *a gift:* *do'*nor, *dona'*tion, par'*don* (*c*).

Domus, *a house:* *domes'*tics (*d*), *dom'*icile.

Dubius, *doubtful:* *du'bi*table, in*du'bi*ous.

Duco, *to lead:* de*duct'*, pro*duc'*tive, ad*duce'*, con*duce'.*

Duo, *two:* *du'*al, *du'*plicate, *duet'*, *du'*bious.

Durus, *hard, lasting:* en*du're*, ob*'dura*te, *dura'*tion.

Ego, *I:* *eg'*otist, *egotis'*tic.

Eo, itus, *to go:* is'*sue*, ex'*it*, trance.

Equus, *a horseman:* *eques'*trian, *eq'uerry*, *eq'uipage.*

Erro, *to wander:* aberra'tion, *erro'*neous, *er'*rant, *erra'tum.*

Examen, *a balance:* *exam'*ine, *examina'*tion.

Exemplum, *a pattern:* *exam'ple*, *exem'*plary, *sample.*

Exilium, *banishment from one's country:* *ex'*ile, *exile'.*

Externus, *outside, foreign:* *exter'*nal, *estrange'*, *strange*, *extreme'*

Esse, *to be:* *es'*sence, *essen'*tial.

Equus, *equal, just:* *e'*quinox, *equiv'*alent, *equiv'*ocate.

Facio, feci, *to make:* af*fect'*, ar'*tifice*, coun'ter*feit*, af*fec'*tion,

(*a*) *Dies malus,* an evil day. (*b*) *Con* used intensively—very worthy. (*c*) *Par,* for *per*; to give through or thoroughly (grace) to. (*d*) Servants kept about a house, in contradistinction to labourers, herds, &c.

af*fairs'*, per'*fect*, ef*fec'*tual. **Fio,** *to become: fit,* de*fic'*iency, ben'e*fice*, *of'fic'*ious, bene*f'*icence, of*ficer*, speci*f'ic.*

Fallo, *to deceive: fal'sify, falla'cious, false,* in*fal'lible.*

Fama, *fame:* de*fame'*, in'*famous.*

Familia, *a family: famil'iar, familiar'ity,* pater-*famil'ias* (*a*).

Faveo, *to favour: fa'vouritism,* dis*fa'vour, fa'vourable.*

Felix, *happy: felic'itate,* in*felic'ity, felic'itous.*

Femina, *a woman: fem'inine,* ef*fem'inate.*

Fendo, *to keep off:* de*fend'*, *fence,* of*fend'*, *fend'er, fenc'ibles.*

Fero, latus, *to carry:* in*fer'*, de*fer'*, of*fer,* Lu'ci*fer,* dif'*fer,* indif*ferent.*

Ferox, *fierce: fi'erceness, feroc'ity.*

Ferrum, *iron: ferru'ginous, fer'rier, far'rier.*

Ferveo, *to rage: fer'vour,* ef*fervesce'*, *fer'vid, fer'vently.*

Fessus, *acknowledged:* con*fess'*, pro*fess'.*

Fides, *faith:* con*fide,* af*fi'ance,* bona-*fide, fidel'ity.*

Filius, *a son: fil'ial,* af*fil'iate,* un*fil'ial.*

Fingo, fictus, *to shape, to devise: fic'tion, feint.*

Finis, *the end: fi'nite, fi'nal,* con*fine'*, *finish.*

Firmus, *stable, strong: fir'mament,* con*firm'*, in*firm'ity.*

Flagro, *to burn:* con*flagra'tion, fla'grant.*

Flamma, *a flame:* in*flame'*, *flam'beau,* in*flamma'tion.*

Flecto, *to bend:* de*flect'*, cir'cum*flex,* re*flect'*, re*flec'tion.*

Fligo, flictus, *to strike:* af*flict'*, in*flic'tion,* con'*flict.*

Flo, flatus, *to blow:* in*fla'te, flat'ulent,* in*fla'tion.*

Flos, *a flower: fl.'ral, flor'id,* ef*flores'cent.*

Fluo, *to flow:* af*fluent,* in'*fluence,* super'*fluous.*

Folium, *a leaf:* fo'*liage,* ex*fo'liate, folia'ceous.*

Forma, *a form: for'mal,* re*form'*, trans*form'*, *forma'tion.*

Formido, *dread; for'midable, for'midably.*

Foro, *to pierce:* per'*forate,* imper'*forable.*

Fors, fortis, *luck: fortu'itous, for'tunate,* mis*for'tune.*

Fortis, *strong: for'tify,* com'*fort, force, fort, fortifica'tion.*

Frango, *to break: frag'ile, frang'ible, frail,* dif*frac'tion.*

Frater, *a brother: frater'nal, fra'tricide, fri'ar.*

(*a*) The father of a family—with *pater* and *mater* the old Latin genitive ending (*as*) is still used, as above.

Frenum, *a bridle:* re*frain'*.

Frequens, *often done:* *fre'quent*, in*fre'quently* or in*fre'quently*.

Frivolus, *trifling:* *frivol'ity*, *friv'olous*.

Frons, frontis, *the forehead:* *front*, a*front'*, *fron'tispice* (*a*), e*fron'tery*.

Frustra, *in vain:* *frus'trate*, *frus'tratory*.

Fugeo, *to fly:* re*f'uge*, sub'ter*fuge*, centri*f'ugal*.

Fulgeo, *to shine:* ef*ful'gence*, re*ful'gence*.

Fumus, *smoke:* *fu'migate*, per'*fume*, *fu'ming*.

Fundo, *to melt, to pour:* *found'ry*, *fu'sible*, ef*fuse'*, pro*fu'sion*.

Fundus, *the bottom:* *founda'tion*, pro*found'*, *fundamenta'l*.

Funus, *a funeral:* *fune'real*, *fu'nerate*.

Furca, *a fork:* bi*fur'cated*, *furca'tion*.

Futis, *a water vessel* (*b*): con*fute'*, re*fute'*, irre*fu'table*.

Futurus, *about to be:* *fu'ture*, *futu'rity*.

Gelu, *frost:* con*geal'*, *gel'atine*, *jel'ly*.

Genus, *a race, a kind:* prog*'eny*, *gen'der*, *gen'eral*, *gen'erous*, de*gen'erate*.

Gero, *to bear, to conduct:* *ger'minate*, *germ*, *gest'ure*, *diges'tion*, *ger'man*.

Globus, *a round body:* *globe*, con*globe'*, *globose'*.

Gloria, *honour, renown:* *glo'ry*, in*glo'rious*.

Gradior, gressus, *to go step by step:* de*grade'*, ag*gress'*, *grad'uate*, prog*'ress*, tran*sgress'*, intro*gres'sion*, in*gre'dient*, e*'gress*, re*gret'*.

Grandis, *lofty, great:* ag*'grandize*, *grandil'oquence*.

Granum, *a grain, seed:* *gran'ary*, *gren'ade*, pome*gran'ate* (*c*), *gren'adier* (*d*), *granif'orous*, *grain*, Granada.

Gratia, *thankfulness:* *gra'cious*, *agree'able*, in*gra'tiate*, *grat'itude*, con*gratula'tion* (*e*), *gratifica'tion*.

Gravis, *heavy:* ag*'gravate*, *grav'itate*, *grieve*.

Guberno, *to govern:* *gov'ernor*, *gov'ernable*, mis*gov'ern*.

(*a*) Often wrongly spelled, even in dictionaries. It simply means *frontview*. (*b*) *Dr. Smith* says the verb *futo* is not found. The idea is to mix cold water with hot so as to prevent its boiling over: hence to repress. (*c*) And *pomum*, an apple, a "grained" tropical fruit. (*d*) A corps of tall men, first formed in France (1667), and armed with a pouch containing hand-*grenades*, or iron shells, which burst with destructive violence. (*e*) Rather from *gratus*, joyful; to share in another's joy.

Habeo, *to have*: *hab'*itable, in*hab'it*, pro*hib'it*, ex*hib'it*.
Haereo, *to stick*: co*he'*sion, co*he'*rence, *hes'*itate, ad*he're*.
Haeres, *an heir or heiress*: *hered'*itary, *heir'*loom.
Herba, *an herb*: *her'*bage, *her'*balist, *herb'*less.
Homo, *a man*: *hu'*man, *huma'*ne, *hu'*manist, in*hu'man*.
Honor, *respect*: *hon'*ourable, *hon'est*, *hon'*orary, dis*hon'our*.
Horreo, *to be dreadful*: *hor'*rible, *hor'*rid, ab*hor'*.
Hortor, *to encourage*: ex*hort'*, de*hort'*, *hor'*tatory.
Hospes, hospitis, *a guest*: *hospi'*tal'ity, hotel (*a*), *host'*ess.
Hostis, *an enemy*: *hos'*tile, *hostil'*ity.
Humus, *the ground*: ex*hu'me*, *humil'*iate, *humil'*ity.

Impero (*b*), *to command or rule*: *em'*peror, *impe'*rious.
Imitor, *to imitate*: in*im'*itable, *imita'*tion.
Insula, *an island*: penin*'sula*, *isle*, *isl'et* (*c*), *i'solate*.
Ira, *anger*: *ir'*ritable, *dire'*ful (*d*).
Iter, *a journey*: *itin'*erant, *itin'*erary.
Iterum, *a second time*: *itera'*tion, *reitera'*tion.

Jaceo, *to lie*: *adja'*cent, *subja'*cent.
Jacio, *to throw* or *cast*: ab*'ject*, con*jec'*ture, pro*ject'*.
Janua, *a gate* or *entrance*: *jan'*itor, *Ja'nus*, *Jan'uary*.
Jocus, *a jest*: *joc*ōse, *joc'*ular, *joke*, *joc'*und.
Judex, *a judge*: *judg'*ment, ad*ju'*dicate, pre*j'udice*, *judic'*ial.
Jugum, *a yoke*: con*'jug*ate, sub*'jug*ate, sub*du'e*.
Jungo, *to join*: ad*'junct*, en*join'*, con*junc'*tion, in*junc'*tion.
Juro, *to swear*: *ju'*ror, per*'jury*, con*jura'*tion, per*'jure*.
Jus, juris, *law, justice*: in*'jure*, *ju'*rist, *juris*pru'dence, *juri'*dical, *justifi'*ableness, *juris*con'sult.
Juvo, *to assist* or *help*: ad*'jutant*, coad*ju'*tor, *aid* (*e*).

Labor, *toil, labour*: *labo'*rious, e*lab'*orate, *la'bourer*, be*la'bour*.
Lac, *milk*: *lac'*teal, *lacta'*tion, *lactes'*cent.

(*a*) Formerly *hostel*; and the man who now takes our luggage (the *Boots*) then took the horses; and hence called an *hostler* or *ostler*. (*b*) Strictly *impero* is a compound, *im-pero*, to put upon, to arrange: hence *to rule*. (*c*) *Island* is not from this root. (*d*) Dire, *dei ira*, the wrath of God: hence cruel. (*e*) *Adjuvo*, through the French *aider*, to assist.

Lacio, *to draw gently:* de*l'ic*ate, e*lic'*it.

Laedo, *to strike:* col*li'de*, col*lis'*ion.

Lamentor, *to weep:* *lament'*, *lamenta'*tion, *lam'en*table.

Lamina, *a thin plate:* *lam'in*ate, *lam'*ellar, bi*lam'*ellate.

Languco, *to fade* or *droop:* *lang'uish*, *lang'uid*ness, *lang'uor.*

Lapis, lapidis, *a stone:* di*lap'id*ate, *lap'id*ary, *lapidif'*ic.

Largus, *big:* *la'rge*ness, en*la'rge*, *larg'esses.*

Lateo, *to conceal:* *la'*tent, *lat'it*at, *la'ten*cy.

Latus, *carried:* il'*lat*ive, re*la'te*, trans*la'te*, e*la'*ted, di*la'te*, pre*l'acy.*

Latus, *the side:* *lat'er*al, multi*lat'er*al, col*lat'er*al, equi*lat'er*al.

Laus, laudis, *praise, glory:* *lau'*dable, *lau'da*tory, *lau'da*num.

Lavo, lotus, *to wash:* *laun'*dry, *lav'*atory, *lo'*tion, *lave*, *lav'*ender.

Laxus, *loose, open:* *lax'*ity, pro*lix'*, re*lax'*, re*laxa'*tion.

Lego, lectus, *to send, to gather, to read, to choose, to bequeath:* col'*lege*, *leg'ate*, *leg*atee', *leg'*ible, e*lect'*, col'*lect*, col*lec'*tor, di'*alect*, di*l'igent*, ne*glect'* (*a*), e*l'egant*, il*leg'*ible.

Lenis, *gentle:* *len'*ity, *le'nient*, *len'*iment.

Leo, *a lion:* *le'on*ine, *li'*only, *li'on*ess.

Lepus, *a hare:* *lep'or*ine, *lev'*eret.

Levo, levatus, *to raise:* e*l'e*vate, al*le'*viate, re*liev'e*, *le've*r, *leav'en.*

Lex, legis, *a law:* *le'gal*, *legis*la'tion, priv'*ilege*, *law* (*b*), *legi't'*imate.

Liber, *free:* *lib'*erate, de*liv'er*, il*lib'er*al.

Liber, *a book:* *li'br*ary, *libra'*rian, *li'*bel (*c*).

Libra, *a balance:* equi*lib'*rium, *libra'*tion, de*lib'erate.*

Liceo, *to be lawful:* *li'cense*, il*lic'it*, *licen'*tiate, un*li'censed.*

Lignum, *wood:* *lig'n*eous, *lig'num*-vitæ.

Ligo, *to bind:* *lig'a*ture, ob'*liga*tory, *league*, al*li'es*, *lig'a*ment.

Limen, liminis, *a threshold:* pre*lim'in*ary, e*lim'in*ate.

Limes, limitus, *a boundary:* *lim'it*ed, il*lim'it*able, *limita'*tion.

Linea, *a line:* de*lin'*eate, *lin'*eage, out'*line*, *line*, *lin'*en.

Lingua, *the tongue:* *lin'gu*ist, *lan'gu*age, *linguis'*tic.

Linquo, lictus, *to forsake:* de*linq'u*ent, der'*elict*, re*linq'uish*, re*l'ic*, re*l'ict.*

Liquco, *to melt:* *liques'*cent, *liq'u*id, *liq'uef*y, *liq'u*idate.

(*a*) *Nec lego,* not to gather. (*b*) Evidently an instance of the dominancy of phonics—*Fr. loi,* pronounced *lwa.* (*c*) From *libellus,* (the Latin diminutive of *liber,*) a malicious publication—actionable and indictable—affecting a person's reputation.

Lis, litis, *strife:* *lit'i*gate, *litig'*ious, *lit'i*gant.

Litera, *a letter:* *lit'era*ture, il*lit'era*te, ob*lit'era*te, *lit'era*ry.

Locus, *a place:* col'*loca*te, *lo'*cal, al*low'*, *lieu*tenant (*lef'*).

Longus, *long:* *lon'g*itude, ob'*long*, e*lon'g*ate, pro*long'*.

Loquor, *to speak:* col'*loquy*, *loqua'*cious, *elocu'*tion, ob'*loquy*.

Lubricus, *slippery:* *lu'bri*cate, *lu'bric*, *lubric'*ity.

Luceo, luctus, *to shine:* *elu'ci*date, *lu'cid*, pel*lu'cid*, *lu'*cent.

Luctor, *to struggle:* col*lucta'*tion, re*luc'*tant.

Ludo, lusus, *to play:* al*lu'de*, de*lu'de*, *lu'di*crous, il*lu'*sion, col*lu'*sion.

Lumen, *light:* il*lu'mine*, *lu'mi*nary, re*lu'me*, *lim'*ner.

Luna, *the moon:* *lu'*nacy, sub'*luna*ry, *lu'nar*, *lu'*natic.

Luo, *to wash:* al*lu'*vial, ab*lu'*tion, di*lu'te*, pol*lu'*te (*a*). **Lutum,** *mud:* *lute*, *luta'*rious, *lu'tu*lent.

Lustro, *to enlighten:* il*lus'tr*ate or il'*lustr*ate, *lus'tre*, il*lus'tr*ious.

Luxus, *excess:* *lux'u*ry, *luxu'*riant.

Maceo, *to be lean:* e*ma'*ciate, *mac'*erate, *mea'gre*.

Macula, *a stain:* e*mac'u*late, im*mac'u*late, *mack'e*rel.

Magister, *a master:* *magiste'r*ial, *mas'ter*, *mag'istr*ate.

Magnus, *great:* *magn*an'imous, *mag'ni*fy, *maj'esty*, *ma'jor*, *magni'*loquence, *main*.

Male, *evil:* dis'*mal*, *male*fac'tor, *malev'*olent, *malic'*ious.

Malleus, *a hammer:* *mal'le*able, *mal'let*, *maul*, *malle*abil'ity.

Mando, *to command:* de*mand'*, *man'd*ate, re*mand'*, *manda'*mus

Maneo, *to abide:* per'*manent*, *man'*sion, re*main'*, *rem'*nant.

Manus, *the hand:* *manu*fac'ture, *man'u*script, *man'i*fest, *manumis'sion* (*b*).

Mare, *the sea:* *mar*ine', *mar'i*time, *mar'i*ner, trans*mar*ine'.

Margo, marginis, *an edge* or *brink:* *mar'gin*, *mar'gin*al.

Mars, martis, *war:* *mar'*tial, *march*, un*mar'*tial.

Mater, *a mother:* *mater'*nal, *ma'tron*al, *mat'ri*mony, *matric'*ulate.

Materia, *substance:* *mate'ri*al, im*mate'ri*al, *matter*.

Maturus, *ripe:* *matu're*, pre'*mature*, un*matu'r*ed.

Medius, *middle:* *media'*tor, inter*me'di*ate, *me'di*um, *mean*, *moi'*ety, *media'*trix, *medi*oc'rity, *mediæ'*val (*c*).

(*a*) Here *pol-* is used for *pro*. *Pollute*, to overflow; hence, to defile. (*b*) Freedom, emancipation. (*c*) And *ævum*, an age.

Medeor, *to heal:* *medit'inal*, rem'*edy*, *med'ical*, *med'icine*.
Meditor, *to think upon:* *med'itate*, premed'itate.
Mel, mellis, *honey:* *mellif'erous*, *mellit'ic*, ox'*ymel*, *mellif'luous*.
Menda, *a mistake:* a*mend'*, *mend*, a*men'dable*, *emenda'tion*.
Mendax, *false:* *mendac'ity*, *menda'cious*.
Mens, mentis, *the mind:* com*ment'*, *men'tal*, ve'*hement*, de*ment'ed*.
Memor, *mindful:* *mem'orable*, *mem'ory*, *men'tion*, re*mem'ber*.
Mercor, *to trade:* *mer'cer*, com'*merce*, *mer'chant*, *mer'chandise*.
Mergo, mersi, *to dip:* im*merse'*, sub*merge'*, *emerge'*, *merge*, e*mer'sion*, im*mer'sion*.
Meteor, *to measure:* *me'tre*, *met'rical*, *meas'ure*, im*meas'urable*.
Migro, *to remove from one place to another:* *mi'gratory*, *em'igrant*, trans'*migrate*, im'*migrant*.
Miles, militis, *a soldier:* *mil'itary*, *mil'itant*, *mili'tia*, *mil'itate*.
Mille, *a thousand:* *millen'nial*, *milles'imal*, *mile*, *mil'leped*.
Mineo, *to jut out:* em'*inence*, im'*minent*, prom'*inent*.
Minister, *a helper:* ad*min'ister*, *ministe'rial*, *mystery* (*a*).
Minuo, *to lessen:* di*min'ish*, *mi'nor*, *min'us*, *min'ute*, *mis'sal*.
Miror, mirātus, *to wonder:* *mir'ror*, *mir'acle*, ad*mi're*, *mar'vel* (*b*). **Mirus**, *wonderful:* ad'*mirable*, ad*mi'red*, un*admi'red*.
Miscco, *to mix:* *miscella'neous*, *min'gled*, *mix'ture*, *mix*.
Miser, *wretched:* com*mis'erate*, *mis'erable*, *mis'ery*, *mi'ser*.
Mitto, missus, *to send:* ad*mit'*, dis*miss'*, trans*mit'*, o*mit'*, e*mit'*, demi'*se*, per'*mit*, re*mit'*, intro*mis'sion*, *mis'sionary*.
Modus, *a rule, a manner, a standard measure:* accom'*modate*, *mod'ulate*, *mod'ern*, *mod'esty*, *mod'el*, com*mod'ity*, *mood*.
Mollis, *soft:* *mol'lify*, e*mol'liate*, *mollus'ca*.
Moneo, *to warn:* ad*mon'ish*, ad*moni'tion*, *mon'ument*, *mon'itor*, pre*mon'itory*.
Mons, montis, *a high hill:* *mount*, *moun'tain*, dis*mount'*, *mountaineer'*, a*mount'*.
Monstro, *to point out:* dem'*onstrate*, re*mon'strate*.
Morbus, *a disease:* *mor'bid*, *mor'bose*.
Mordeo, *to bite:* re*mors'e*, *mor'sel*, *mor'sure*, *mor'dant* (*c*).
Mors, mortis, *death:* *mor'tal*, *mor'tuary*, *mur'der*, *mur'rain*, *mort'main*.
Mos, moris, *a custom:* *mor'al*, *mor'alize*, de*mor'alize*, *moro'se*.

(*a*) From the play—*ministrère* = *mistère* by contraction. (*b*) French *merveille*. (*c*) Any substance that gives permanency to dyes.

Moveo, motus, *to move:* commo'tion, emo'tion, locomo'tive, remo'te, promo'te, *move,* immov'able.

Multus, *many:* mul'tiply, mul'titude, sub-mul'tiple.

Munio, *to fortify:* muni'tion, mu'niment, ammuni'tion, premuni're.

Munus, *a favour:* muni'ficent, immu'nity, commu'nicate, com'mon.

Murus, *a wall:* immure', coun'termure, mu'ral, transmu'ral.

Musa, *a muse:* mu'sing, mu'sic, muse'less, *muse.*

Muto, *to change:* commu'te, mu'table, trans'mute, *moult, mu'tiny.*

Narro, *to tell:* nar'rate, *nar'rative.*

Nascor, *to be born:* na'tal, cog'nate, nat'uralist, renais'sance.

Nasus, *the nose:* na'sal, nas'icornous, *naze.*

Nauta, *a sailor:* nau'tical, nau'tilus.

Navis, *a ship:* nav'igate, na'vy, nav'igable, circumnav'igator.

Necto, nexus, *to knit:* annex', connect', connex'ion, disconnect'.

Nego, *to refuse:* neg'ative, ab'negate, deni'al, ren'egade.

Negotium, *a business:* nego'tiate, negotiabil'ity.

Neuter, *neither the one nor the other:* neu'ter, neu'tralize.

Niger, *black:* ne'gro, den'igrate, *nigres'cent.*

Noceo, *to be hurt:* in'nocent, nox'ious, nu'isance.

Nomen, nominis, *a name:* *name,* renown, denom'inate, ig'nominy, *noun, nomen*cla'ture.

Norma, *a rule:* nor'mal, abnor'mal, enor'mity.

Nosco, notus, *to know:* noto'rious, acknowl'edge (*a*), *no'tice.*

Nota, *a mark:* deno'te, no'table, an'notate, *no'table.*

Novus, *new:* nov'el, nov'elty, renew', non-renew'al, *news.*

Nox, noctis, *night:* e'quinox, noctam'bulist, noctur'nal.

Nudus, *naked:* denu'de, nu'dity, *nude.*

Nullus, *none:* nul'lify, annul', *null,* disannul'.

Numerus, *a number:* nu'meral, enu'merate, *numer'ic, numer'ical,* innu'merable.

Nuntio, *to tell:* enun'ciate, annou'nce, pronou'nce, *nun'cio.*

Nuo, *to nod:* in'nuent, innuen'do, *nod, nuta'tion.*

Nutrio, *to nourish:* *nutri'tious, nurse, nur'ture.*

Oblivium, *forgetfulness:* *obliv'ion, obliv'ious.*

(*a*) Old form of *nosco* was *gnosco:* hence co-gnosco, to investigate in order to know; hence *recognise,* (or *-nise,*) *cog'nisance,* reconnoi'tre, *no'ble, i.e.* knowable.

Obscurus, *dark, abstruse:* *obscure'*, *obscu'rity.*
Octo, *eight:* *oc'tagon*, *Octo'ber*, *oc'topus.*
Oculus, *the eye:* *oc'ulist*, *binoc'ular*, *inoc'ulate.*
Odor, *perfume:* *odorif'erous*, *o'dorous*, *ino'dorous.*
Oleo, *to grow, to smell:* *adult'*, *abol'ish*, *red'olent*, *adoles'cence*, *olfac'tory*, *olef'iant.*
Omen, **ominis**, *a sign:* *om'inous*, *abom'inate*, *o'men.*
Omnis, *all:* *omnif'erous*, *omnis'cient*, *omnip'otent*, *om'nibus.*
Onus, **oneris**, *a burden:* *on'erous*, *on'erary*, *exon'erate.*
Opera, *labour:* *op'erate*, *manœu'vre*, *manure'.*
Opinor, *to think:* *opi'ne*, *opin'ion*, *opin'ionative.*
Opto, *to wish, to select:* *op'tion*, *adopt'*, *op'tional.*
Orbis, *a circle:* *orb*, *or'bit*, *orbic'ular*, *exor'bitant.*
Ordo, **ordinis**, *rank, arrangement:* *or'der*, *or'dinary*, *ordain'.*
Orior, *to rise:* *or'igin*, *orien'tal*, *aborig'inal*, *abor'tive.*
Orno, *to dress:* *or'nament*, *adorn'*, *or'nate*, *ornamen'tal.*
Oro, *to beseech:* *ado're*, *ora'tion*, *inex'orable*, *or'ison.* **Os**, **oris**, *the mouth:* *o'ral*, *or'ifice*, *or'ator.*
Os, **ossis**, *a bone:* *os'sify*, *os'sicle*, *ossif'erous*, *os'prey*, *os'seous.*
Otium, *ease:* *ea'sy*, *diseas'e*, *eas'ily*, *otio'se.*
Ovum, *an egg:* *o'val*, *ov'iform*, *ovic'ular*, *ovip'arous.*

P. **Pabulum**, *food for cattle, grass:* *pab'ulous*, *pab'ular.*
Pa. **Pagus**, *a village, a district:* *pa'gan*, *pa'ganize.*
Pala **Palum**, *the taste, the palate:* *pal'atable*, *pal'ate*, *unpal'atable.*
Palle **Pallo**, *to be pale:* *pal'lid*, *pal'lor.*
Palliu **Pallium**, *a cloak:* *pall*, *pal'liate*, *pal'liative.*
Palma, *the palm tree, the face of the hand:* *impalm'*, *palmif'erous.*
Palpo, *to touch softly:* *pal'pable*, *pal'pitate*, *palpita'tion.*
Palus, *a stake:* *pa'ling*, *palisa'de* (*a*), *empa'le.*
Pando, **pansus**, *to spread:* *expand'*, *expanse'*, *unexpan'de com'pass.*
Panis, *bread:* *pan'ary*, *panna'do* (*b*), *pan'nier* (*c*), *ap'panage.*
Pannus, *a cloth:* *compan'ion*, *company* (*d*), *pan'nel*, *impan'ne*

(*a*) A fence consisting of a row of stakes put into the ground. (*b*) Or *panada*, made by boiling bread in water. (*c*) Formerly a bread-basket; now used for fruit, &c. (*d*) The soldiers under one flag or standard; now under one captain.

Papilio, *a butterfly:* *papilion'*eous, *pavil'*ion.

Papilla, *a pap:* *pap'illary, pap'ulous, pap'illate.*

Par, *equal, like:* com'*peer*, dispar'ity, *peer'*age, *par'*ity, *par'*agon, dispar'age, nonpareil', *pair, peer'*ess, compa're.

Pareo, *to appear:* appear'ance, disappear', transpa'rent, *peer.*

Pario, *to bring forth:* *pa'*rent, vivip'arous, vermip'arous.

Paro, paratus, *to prepare:* appar'el, *para'*de, repair', *pare*, appara'tus.

Pars, partis, *a part:* *apart'*ment, *par'*cel (*a*), *parse, por'*tion, *par'*boil, *partic'*ular.

Pasco, pastus, *to feed:* *pas'*tor, *pas'*turage, repast', *pab'*ulum.

Passus, *a step:* *pas'*sage, *pass*, tres'*pass*, *pass'*port, *pace.*

Pateo, *to lie open:* *pat'*ent, patentee', *pat'*ulous.

Pater, *a father:* *pa'tri*arch, *patr*onym'ic, *par'*ricide, *pa'*tron.

Patior, passus, *to suffer:* compas'sion, impas'sive, *pas'*sion, im*pa'ti*ent, *pa'ti*ence, compas'sionate.

Patria, *one's country:* com'*patriot*, *pa'triot*, ex*pa'triate.*

Pauci, *few:* *pau'*city, *paucil'*oquy.

Pauper, *poor:* impov'erish, *poor'*ly, *pau'per*, *poor*, *pov'erty.*

Pavo, *a peacock:* *pav'*onine, *pea'*cock.

Pax, pacis, *peace:* *pac'*ify, appease', impac'able, *peace'*ful.

Pecco, *to transgress:* *pec'*cant, *peccadil'*lo, impec'cable.

Pectus, pectoris, *the breast:* ex*pec'tor*ate, par'apet (*b*), *pec'tor*al.

Pecunia, *money (cattle):* *pecu'niary*, impecunios'ity.

Pellis, *the skin:* *pel'li*cle, *peel.*

Pello, *to drive, to speak:* compel', appeal', appel*la'*tion, inter*pella'*tion, com*pul'*sion, im'*pulse.*

Poena, *punishment:* *pe'*nal, *pen'*alty, *pain*, *pun'*ish.

Pendeo, *to hang down:* appen'dix, *pen'*nant, depend'ent, perpen*dic'*ular, propen'sity.

Pendo, pensus, *to weigh, to pay:* compen'dious, com'*pens*ate, *pen'*sion, ex*pen'*sive, pre*pen'se, pen'*sive.

Pene, *almost:* *penult'*, *penin'*sula, *pen*um'bra.

Penetro, *to pierce:* *pen'etr*ate, im*pen'etr*able, inter*pen'etr*ate.

Penna, *a feather:* *pen*, *penna'*ted, *pen'*manship.

Periculum, *danger:* *per'il*, *per'il*ous, *peric'*ulous, im*per'il.*

(*a*) A quantity or part of anything; hence a package. (*b*) A wall *breast*-high; hence a rampart for protecting soldiers.

Perior, *to try, to prove:* **expe'rience**, **expert'**, **inexpert'**.

Persona, *a mask used by players:* *per'son*, *per'sonate*, **imper'sonal**.

Pes, pedis, *the foot:* *peder'trian*, *ped'estal*, **impe'de** (*a*), **cap-a-pie** (*b*), *ped'igree* (*c*), **mil'leped**, *paw*, *ped'al*.

Pestis, *a plague:* *pes'ter*, *pestif'erous*, *fes'ter*.

Peto, *to seek:* **ap'petite**, **compe'te**, **com'petence**, **impetuos'ity**, **competitive**, **compat'ible** (*d*).

Petulans, *saucy:* *pet'ulance*, *pet'ulant*.

Pilo, *to rob:* *pil'fer*, *pil'lage*, **compi'le**, **compila'tion**, **pelf**.

Pingo, *to paint:* **depict'**, *pic'ture*, *pig'ment*, *paint*.

Pio, *to atone for:* **ex'piate**, **ex'piable**.

Piscis, *a fish:* *pis'catory*, *pis'cine*, *por'poise*.

Pius, *devout:* *pi'ous*, *pi'ety*, **im'pious**, **impi'ety**.

Placeo, *to please:* *pla'cid*, **disple'ase**.

Placo, *to appease:* *plac'able*, **implac'able**.

Plango, *to complain:* *plain'tiff*, **complain'**, **plain'tive**.

Planta, *a plant, a sole:* **transplant'**, *plan'tigrade*, **plant**.

Planus, *plain:* **explain'**, **esplana'de**, *plain'ness*.

Plaudo, *to clap the hands:* **applau'se**, **explo'de**, **plau'sible**.

Plecto, *to plait, to punish:* **com'plex**, **perplex'**, **complex'ion**.

Plenus, *full:* *plen'ary*, *plen'ty*, **replen'ish**.

Pleo, *to fill:* **comple'te**, **accom'plish**, **ex'pletive**, **im'plement**, **reple'te**.

Plico, *to fold:* **apply'**, **com'plicate**, **mul'tiply**, **ply**, **sim'ple**, **du'plex**.

Ploro, *to wail:* **deplo're**, **implo're**, **unexplo'red**.

Pluma, *a feather:* **plu'mage**, **deplu'me**, **plu'meless**.

Plumbum, *lead:* **plum'ber**, **plum'met**, **plumba'go**.

Plus, *more:* **o'verplus**, **plu'ralist**, **sur'plus**, **sur'plusage**.

Pollens, *powerful:* **equipol'lence**, **prepol'lency** (*e*).

Pomum, *an apple:* **poma'ceous**, **pomegran'ate**.

Pondus, *weight:* **pon'derous**, **prepon'derate**.

Pono, *to place:* **ap'posite**, **depo'nent**, **dispo'se**, **dispos'ition**, **compos'itor**, **indispo'sed**, **supposit'itious**, **impoint'ment**.

Pons, *a bridge:* **pontoon'**, **pontif'ical**, **pon'tiff**.

Populus, *the people:* **depop'ulate**, **popu'lace**, **pub'lic**.

Porcus, *a hog:* *pork*, **pork'ling**, **por'poise**.

(*a*) To put something on the foot to entangle it; hence to obstruct. (*b*) *French*, meaning from head to foot. (*c*) A lineage from the *foot* or stock; a genealogy. (*d*) Formerly competible. (*e*) Superiority of force.

Porto, *to bear* or *carry:* comport', import', por'ter, por'tal, support', report'er, trans'port, op'portune.

Posse, *to be able:* dispossess', *pos'sible, po'tent, pow'er, pleni-poten'tiary, impos'sible.*

Postulo, *to ask:* *pos'tulate,* expostula'tion.

Poto, *to drink:* *po'table, po'tion, poi'son,* empoi'son.

Pravus, *wicked:* *deprav'ity,* undepra'ved.

Pretium, *a price, worth:* appra'se, depre'ciate, *prize,* appre'ciate.

Precor, *to pray:* im'precate, *preach, preca'rious,* dep'recate.

Præda, *plunder:* dep'redate, *prey, pred'atory.*

Prehendo, *to seize:* apprehend', appri'ze, *pris'on,* impreg'nable, *prize, prehen'sile.*

Premo, *to press:* compress', express', imprint', imprima'tur (*a*), rep'rimand, suppres'sing, impres'sion.

Primus, *first;* **prior,** *former:* *pri'macy, prim'itive,* im'primis, *prince.*

Privus, *one's own:* depri've, priv'ilege, *pri'vate.*

Probo, *to prove:* appro've, improb'able, *pro'bate, prob'ity.*

Probrum, *disgrace:* oppro'brious, expro'brate.

Propago, *to branch* or *shoot:* *prop'agate, propag*and'ist.

Prope, *near:* approach', approx'imate (*b*), propit'iate, *prop'er,* unpropit'ious,

Proprius, *one's own:* appro'priate, impro'per.

Prosperus, *fortunate:* *prosper'ity,* unpros'perous.

Pudeo, *to cause shame:* im'pudent, repu'diate.

Puer, *a boy:* pu'erile, *puer'perous.*

Pugna, *a combat, a fist:* *pugna'cious,* impugn', *pu'gilist,* repug'nant.

Pulvis, *dust:* *pul'verize, pow'der, pul'vil.*

Pungo, *to puncture:* *pung'ent, poi'gnant* (*c*), expun'ge, *point, pon'iard* (*d*).

Punio, *to avenge:* *pun'ish,* impu'nity, *pun'ishment.*

Purgo, *to cleanse:* compurga'tor, expurga'tion, *purge.*

Purus, *clean, pure:* impu're, *pu'rify, pur'lieu,* depura'tion, sup'purate.

(*a*) Let it be printed. (*b*) *Proximus,* superlative of *prope,* near. (*c*) Piercing the organs of taste. (*d*) A small dagger with a sharp point.

Puto, *to prune, to reflect:* am'putate, dispute', imputa'tion, compute' (*a*), coun'ter, disrepute', indis'putable, impu'te, repu'te.

Putris, *rotten:* pu'trid, pu'trefy, putres'cent, putres'cible.

Quatuor, *four, a square:* quar'ter, quadrat'ic, quadril'le (*b*), quadroon' (*c*), quar'tern (*d*), squad'ron (*e*), quad'ruped, quars'er-master (*f*), quar'to (*g*), quartet'te, quartet' (*h*).

Quæro, *to seek:* acqui're, in'quest, ques'tion, inquis'itive, per'quisite (*i*), request', ex'quisite, que'ry, que'stor.

Qualis, *of what kind, such:* qual'ity, unqual'ified, qualifica'tion.

Quantus, *how great:* quan'tity, quan'tum, al'iquant (*k*).

Quatio, *to shake:* quash'ed, quassa'tion, qua'ver.

Queror, *to bewail:* quar'relous, quer'ulous, quar'rel.

Quies, *rest, quiet:* disqui'et, coy'ish, quies'cence, acquit'tal.

Quinque, *five:* qui'nary, qui'nate (*l*), quin'cunx (*m*), quindecem'vir (*n*), quinquages'ima (*o*), quinquen'nial, quin'tan (*p*), quintes'sence (*q*), quin'tuple.

Quot, *how many:* quo'ta, quo'tient (*r*), quo'rum, al'iquot.

Radius, *a ray of light; the spoke of a wheel:* ra'diate, ray, ra'diant, irra'diate.

Radix, radicis, *a root race* (*s*), rad'ical, rad'ish, ra'cy, erad'icate.

Rado, rasus, *to shave, to scrape:* raze, rash'er (*t*), era'se, abra'de.

Ramus, *a branch:* ram'ify, ra'mous, ramifica'tion.

Rancco, *to be rancid:* ran'cour, rank, rank'le, ran'cid.

(*a*) To reckon from data. (*b*) A modern dance with four couples in a set. (*c*) A quarter-blooded person—child of a mulatto and a white. (*d*) A gill or fourth of a pint; a four-pound loaf. (*e*) A number of troops drawn up in a square; now any small detachment of horse. (*f*) An officer who looks after the *quarters* of the soldiers. (*g*) Four leaves in a sheet. (*h*) Four musical performers; a piece of music set for four instruments, or four voices. (*i*) Something sought beyond the usual salary. (*k*) A part of a number which however often taken does not make it evenly. (*l*) Arranged in fives. (*m*) A piece of five ounces. (*n*) One of the fifteen who at Rome had the care of the Sibylline books. (*o*) Fifty; about fifty days before Easter. (*p*) A fever whose paroxysms return every five days. (*q*) Fifth or highest essence. (*r*) How many times. (*s*) A stock, or family, from the same origin or root. (*t*) So called from being "scraped," or cut off thinly.

Rapio, raptus, *to carry off:* en*rapt'*ure, *rape, rapa'*cious, *ra'*ven, *rav'*age (*a*).

Rarus, *rare, thin:* *ra'*rely, *rar'*efy, *rar'*ity.

Rego, rectus, *to rule, to make straight:* *re'*gent, *reg'*iment (*b*) *reg'*ular, *erect'*, *direct'*, *rec'*tory, *right'*, *correct'*, *adroit'*, *rec'*tify.

Reor, ratus, *to think:* *ra'*tio, *ra'*tional, *reas'*on, *rate.*

Res, *a thing:* *real'*, *real'*ity, *realize.*

Rete, *a net:* *ret'*icle, *ret'*icule, *ret'*ina, *rid'*dle.

Rideo, risus, *to laugh, to mock:* *rid'*icule, *deri'de.*

Rigeo, *to be stiff:* *rig'*id, *rig'*orous, *rigid'*ity.

Rivus, *a stream:* *riv'*er, *riv'*ulet, *deri'*vable, *ri'*val, *unri'*valled

Robor, *strong:* *robust'*, *corrob'*orate.

Rodo, *to gnaw:* corro'sion, *ros'*trum, *ero'*sion.

Rogo, rogatus, *to ask:* *roga'*tion, *interroga'*tion, *ab'*rogate (*c*) *ar'*rogant, *prerog'*ative, *proro'*gue (*d*), *sur'*rogate (*e*), *der'*ogate.

Rota, *a wheel:* *rota'*te, *routine'* (*f*), *row'*el (*g*), *rate* (*h*), *rotund'*, *ro'*ta.

Rubeo, *red:* *erubes'*cent, *ru'*bric (*i*), *ru'*by, *ru'*bicund.

Rudis, *untaught:* *ru'*diment, *er'*udite, *rude.*

Rumpo, ruptus, *to break, to burst:* *abrupt'*, *bankrupt'* (*k*), *cor rup'*tion, *erupt'*ion, *rup'*ture, *uninterrup'*ted.

Ruo, *to rush, to tumble:* *ru'*in, *ru'*mour (*l*), *ru'*inous.

Rus, ruris, *the country:* *ru'*ral, *rus'*tic, *rus*-in-urbe (*m*), *rus'*ticate (*n*).

Sacer, *sacred, holy:* con'*secrate*, *des'*ecrate, *ex'*ecrate (*o*), *sac'*rament, *sac'*rifice, *sac'*rilege, *sa'*crist, *sac'*risty (*p*).

Sal, *salt:* *sal'*ad, *sali'*ne, *sal'*ary, *salif'*erous, *sauce*, *sau'*cy, *salt*-cel'lar, *sau'*sage, *sal*-ammo'niac.

(*a*) To plunder. This word came to us through the French: hence its form. (*b*) A body of soldiers under one ruler (colonel): formerly meant a *rule.* (*c*) To *ask* or propose from: hence to annul by authority. (*d*) To ask forward, *i.e.*, to defer to a distant day. (*e*) *Sur* for *sub*, one who asks *under* another, a deputy judge usually of a bishop. (*f*) Regular round of business. (*g*) A small wheel. *Fr.*, *rouelle.* (*h*) Repetition, as a wheel in motion. (*i*) Directions printed in red ink in prayer-books. (*k*) Bank-broken. (*l*) Flying or running talk. (*m*) The country in the city. (*n*) To banish to the country for a time from college. (*o*) *s* = *ks.* (*p*) Now vestry.

Salio, *to leap:* assail', assault', con'sul, consult', coun'sel, des'ultory, exult' (*a*), insult', sa'lient, sal'mon (*b*), sal'tant, sal'ly.

Salus, salutis, *safe, health:* insalu'brious, sa'fety, sal'utary, salu'te, sal'vage (*c*), sal'ver, sa'viour, sav'ings-bank.

Sanctus, *holy, sacred:* saint, sanc'tify, sanctimo'nious, sanc'tion (*d*).

Sanguis, sanguinis, *blood:* san'guine (*e*), san'guinary, cou'sin, consanguin'ity, exsan'guious (*f*).

Sanus, *healthy:* sane, san'atory, insa'ne, sound, san'itary.

Sapio, *to be wise, to taste:* insip'id, sa'pient, sa'voury (*g*), sa'pience (*h*), saporif'ic (*i*).

Satis, *enough:* sat'isfy, dissat'isfy, insa'tiable, sa'ted, sat'urate.

Scala, *a ladder:* scale, escala'de, sca'ling.

Scando, *to climb:* ascend', descent', condescend', scan (*k*), transcend'ently, scan'sion.

Sceptrum, *a regal staff:* scep'tre, scep'treless.

Scindo, scissus, *to cut:* abscind', exscind', scis'sors.

Scio, *to know:* sci'ence, sci'olist (*l*), conscien'tious, omnis'cience, pre'science (*m*), scientif'ic.

Scribo, scriptus, *to write:* scrip, ascri'be, con'script (*n*), escritoir'e (*o*), nondescript' (*p*), proscri'be, transcri'be, prescri'be, antiscrip'tural, man'uscript.

Seco, sectus, *to cut:* se'cant, sect, in'sect, bisect', dissect', venesec'tion, subsec'tion, sci'on.

Sedeo, *to sit:* assid'uous, assize', besie'ge, consid'er, insid'ious (*q*), possess', size, presi'de, res'idue, sedan', res'idence, sub'sidy (*r*), superse'de (*s*), pres'ident, sede'runt (*t*), resid'uum.

Semen, *seed:* sem'inary, dissem'inate, sem'inal.

(*a*) = ex*sult*. (*b*) From its well-known leaping powers. (*c*) A statutary sum for saving shipwrecked goods. (*d*) A law; to ratify with authority. (*e*) Having the warmth of blood: hopeful. (*f*) Bloodless. (*g*) Spicy. (*h*) Wisdom. (*i*) Producing relish. (*k*) To critically examine; to count the feet in a verse. (*l*) A pretender to science. (*m*) Foreknowledge. (*n*) Enrolled. At Rome the senators were called *Conscript Fathers*, their names being in a register. (*o*) *Es-cru-twar'*, a writing desk. (*p*) Not yet described; unclassifiable. (*q*) Lying in wait—hence deceitful, treacherous. (*r*) A sitting *under* or near in order to assist. (*s*) To sit above or overrule: hence to set aside: *supersedeas*, a writ in law to suspend an officer. (*t*) They have sat—used often in Scotland.

Semi, *half*: *semi*-an'nual, *sem'i*colon, *semi*-met'al, *sem'i*-vow'el, *semi*pellu'cid, *semi*vit'reous.

Senex, senis, *an old man*: *sen'*ile, *senil'*ity, *sen'*ator, *sen'*eschal.

Sentio, sensus, *to feel, to perceive*: *sense*, *sensi*bil'ity, *sensu*al'ity, re*sent'*ment, *sen'ti*nel (*a*), con*sent'*, re*sent'* (*b*), dis*sen'*sion (*c*), *sens'i*-tive (*d*), *sen'ti*ment (*e*), non'*sense*, con*sen'sus*, *senten'*tiousness, in*sen'*-sibly.

Separo, separatus, *to sever* or *divide*: *sep'a*rate, in*sep'a*rable, *sev'er*, *sev'e*ral.

Septem, *seven*: *Septem'*ber, *sev'en*-fold, *sep'tu*ary, *septen'*nial, *septin'*sular, *Septen'*nate.

Sequor, secutus, *to follow*: con*sec'u*tive, ensu'e (*f*), ex'*ecute* (*g*), *sue*, *suit'or*, ex'*equies*, ob'*sequies* (*h*), *suite* (*i*).

Sero, sertus, *to weave, to join in rank*: *assert'*, *desert'*, *disserta'*-tion, *se'ries*, *seria'*tim, *ser'*mon.

Serpo, *to creep*: *ser'pent*, *ser'pen*tine.

Servo, servatus, *to preserve* or *save*: con'*serve*, con*serv'a*tive (*j*), re*s'ervoir*, re*serva'*tion, ob*ser'va*tory, pre*serv'*ed, ob*serva'*tion.

Sex, *six*: *sex'*tant, *sex'*tile, *sexagena'*rian, bis*sex'*tile.

Signum, *a mark* or *sign*: *sign*, *sig'*net, *signif'*icance, *assignee'*, *assign'*, *des'ignate*, re*sign'*, en'*sign*, en'*sign*cy, re*signa'*tion, *sig'*naller.

Silva, *a wood*: *sil'van* or *syl'van*, sav'age (*k*), Penn*sylva'*nia (*l*).

Similis, *like*: *sim'i*lar, as*sim'i*late, dis*sem'ble*, dis*simula'*tion, *sim'ile*, fac*sim'ile*, *seem* (*m*), veri*simil'i*tude, un*seem'li*ness.

Simul, *at the same time*: *simulta'*neous, as*sem'*ble.

Singulus, *one, not double*: *sin'gle*, *sin'gu*lar, *sin'gu*larity.

(*a*) A guard or *watch*, now contracted into *sentry*. (*b*) To *feel* angry or provoked at. (*c*) Thinking differently. (*d*) Capable of *feeling*. (*e*) An idea pronounced from present feeing. (*f*) To follow in order of events. (*g*) To follow or carry out a judgment: hence *executioner*. (*h*) Funeral rites. (*i*) To fit so as to follow in order: hence *suite*, a complete set, as a parlour suite, a drawing-room suite, the necessary servants belonging to a personage. (*j*) A name introduced by a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, who founded a society in the University to resist the proposed legislation of 1835. (*k*) Pertaining to the forest: rude—one who is in his native state of rudeness. "When wild in woods the noble savage ran."—*Dryden*. (*l*) A State of America bought by Penn, a Quaker, from the North American Indians. (*m*) This is not so strong as *appear*. "The sun appears above the horison, and seems to move."

Sino, situs, *to place, allow:* **situa'tion, site.**

Sinus, *a bay, the bosom:* **sin'uous, insin'uate** (*a*).

Sisto, status, *to cause to stand:* **assist', co-exist', consist'ent, desist', subsist', insist'** (*b*), **resist', irresist'ible.**

Socius, *a companion:* **asso'ciate,** *so'ciable,* **soci'ety, unso'cial.**

Sol, solis, *the sun:* *so'lar, sol'stice,* **sola'no.**

Solemnis, *solemn:* *sol'emnize, sol'emnly.*

Soleo, *to be accustomed:* **in'solent.**

Solidus, *firm, compact:* **con'sols** (*c*), **sol'der** (*d*), *sol'id,* **solid'ify, consol'idate.**

Solor, solatus, *to comfort:* *sol'ace,* **conso'la, discon'solate, inconso'lable.**

Solus, *alone:* **des'olate,** *so'lo,* **desola'tion,** *sole,* **soli'loquy,** *sol'itude.*

Solvo, *to loose, to free:* **absolv'e, dis'soluble, insolv'ent** (*e*), *solve,* **irres'olute, resolv'e,** *solu'tion.*

Somnus, *sleep:* *somnam'bulist,* **somnif'ic,** *som'nolent.*

Sonus, *a sound:* **con'sonant,** *son'net* (*f*), *sonneteer',* **dis'sonance,** *sono'rous,* **u'nison.**

Sorbeo, *to suck in:* **absorb', absorp'tion,** *sorb'ent,* **unabsorb'able.**

Sors, sortis, *a lot* (*g*): **assort', con'sort, sor'tie, resort', sort.**

Spargo, *to scatter:* **asperse', intersperse'** (*h*), *sparse.*

Spatium, *space:* **spa'cious,** *space.*

Specio, spectus, *to see:* **au'spice** (*i*), **auspic'ious, cir'cumspect** (*j*), **es'pionage** (*k*), **conspic'uous, despi'se, espec'ial, expect', perspec'tive, respect'able** (*l*), *spec'ify, spec'imen, spec'ulate, spec'tre,* **suspect', despi'te, fron'tispice,** *spy, spite* (*m*), **introspec'tion, respect', res'pite.**

Spero, speratus, *to hope:* **despair', des'perate, despera'do, pros'per, pros'perous.**

Spiro, *to breathe:* **aspi're, dispir'it, expi're, perspi're, respi're,** *spir'acle, spir'ited, spright* (*n*), **transpi're,** *spir'itual,* **inspi're.**

(*a*) Not to go in direct, but as it were winding. (*b*) To stand on one's rights. (*c*) The Funds formed by the *consolidation* of different annuities. (*d*) To make firm. (*e*) One unable to free himself from his debts. (*f*) A little poem or song. (*g*) The French verb *sortir*, to go or come out, is more directly connected with some of these words. (*h*) To "set here and there" *among* other things. (*i*) *Auspices*, usually: omens derived from the *inspection* of birds. (*j*) Looking *around*: hence cautious. (*k*) *French* Espion, a *spy*, or one who secretly gains sight of anything. (*l*) Can be looked *back* upon without compunction. (*m*) Used for *despite*. (*n*) Or Sprite, a *spirit*, breathing or vital principle.

Splendeo, *to shine:* *splen'did*, *splen'dour*, *resplen'dent*.

Spondeo, *to promise:* correspond', despond' (*a*), respon'se, spon'sors, *spouse* (*b*), respon'sible, espou'se, irrespon'sible.

Stella, *a star:* constella'tion, *stel'liform*, *stel'late*.

Sterno, stratus, *to spread out:* *stratum* (*c*), *strat'ify*, consternation, pros'trate, *street* (*d*), unstrat'ified, *strew*.

Stilla, *a drop:* *still*, distil', instil', instilla'tion, distil'lery.

Stimulus, *a goad* or *spur:* *stim'ulate*, *stim'ulant*, *stim'ulus*.

Stinguo, *or* **stingo, stinctus,** *to mark:* distinct', *distin'guish*, distinc'tion, *extinct'*, in'stinct (*e*), pres'tige.

Stipo, *to stuff* or *cram:* con'stipate, cos'tive (*f*), *stiff*, *sti'fle*.

Sto, status, *to stand:* ar'mistice, arrest' (*g*), cir'cumstance, circumstan'tiate, con'stable (*h*), incon'stancy, constitu'te, con'trast, dis'tance, des'titute, *estab'lish* (*i*), ex'tant, in'stance, instanta'neous, in'stitute, inter'stice, obstet'rics, reinsta'te, *rest*, rest'iff (*j*), restitution, *sta'ble*, *stam'en*, *stanch* or *staunch*, sol'stice, *stat'ics*, *stat'ure*, *statis'tics*, *stat'ute*, *staid*, *stays*, *stead'fast*, substan'tial, superstit'ion, disestab'lish, *stall*, *sta'tionery*, *sta'tionary*, *stan'za*, instal'ments.

Stringo, strictus, *to bind:* astrin'gent (*k*), constrain', restrain', restrict', restric'tion, *strain*, *strait*, *strict'ure* (*l*), unrestrain'ed.

Struo, *to build:* con'strue, construct', destroy' (*m*), destruct'ible, instruct', in'strument (*n*), miscon'strue, obstruct', struc'ture, unobstruct'ive, indestructibil'ity, unins'truc'ted.

Studeo, *to desire:* stud'y, stu'dent, *stu'dious*, unstud'ied.

Stupeo, *to be dull* or *senseless:* *stu'pefy*, *stu'por*, *stupefac'tion*, *stupen'dous* (*o*).

(*a*) A *state* of hopeless languor, while *despair* is often hopeless activity emanating in rage, &c. (*b*) Formerly one promised or engaged; now one married: we have also *spous'al*, *spouse'less*, *espous'al*. (*c*) Stratus, a horizontal layer of cloud near the surface of the earth. **Strata,** *pl.* of *stratum*, is always used. (*d*) A way *spread* out or levelled for transit in a town. (*e*) What is marked within; natural impulse. (*f*) Old French, *Constive*, modern, *Constipe*, the kindred letters *v* and *p* having interchanged. (*g*) *Ad-resto*, to stand behind; to stop: hence *arrest* (ar-ra') a decree published; a judgment of a court. (*h*) Formerly "master of the horse," (*comes stabuli*,) one of the most important officers of state in the middle ages: now a policeman. (*i*) *French*, établir, to settle firmly. (*j*) Standing back, restless. (*k*) Tending to bind; opposed to laxative. (*l*) A contraction of a tube or *duct*; a critical remark. (*m*) To demolish; to kill; from *de-struo*. (*n*) That by which a thing is (*built*) done. (*o*) Effecting stupidity from its immensity.

Suadeo, suasus, *to advise:* dissua'de, persua'de, persua'sive, persua'sion, persua'dable.

Sudo, *to sweat:* exu'de, sudorif'ic, transu'de, exuda'tion.

Suesco, *to use, to be accustomed:* con'suetude, des'uetude, as'suetude.

Summus, *the highest point, chief point:* consum'mate, sum (*a*), sum'mary (*b*), sum'mit.

Sumo, sumptus, *to take:* assu'me, consu'mable, presump'tive, resu'me, unassu'ming, presu'me (*c*), sump'tuous, self-consu'ming, sump'tuary.

Surgo (*d*), **surrectus,** *to rise:* insurg'ent, source (*e*), surge, resurrec'tion, insurrec'tion.

Tabula, *a board, plank:* ta'ble, tab'ular, tab'let, entab'lature, tav'ern (*f*).

Taceo, *to be silent:* tac'it, tacitur'nity, ret'icence (*g*).

Tango, tactus, *to touch:* attain', con'tact, conta'gion, enti're, contigu'ity, in'teger (*h*), tact, tan'gent, tang'ible, integ'rity, disintegra'tion, tactic'ian.

Tardus, *slow:* retard', tar'dy, tar'diness.

Tego, tectus, *to cover:* detect', integ'ument, protect', teg'ular, tile.

Temno, *to despise:* contemn', contempt'ible.

Tempero, *to mix, to moderate:* attem'per, distem'per, tem'per, tem'perature, tam'per (*i*).

Tempus, *time:* contem'porary, extem'pore, tem'pest (*j*), tem'porals. tense (*k*).

Tendo, tentus, *to stretch:* attend', preten'ce, atten'tive, superinten'dent, tent, distend', extens'or (*l*), tense, intend', portend', tender (*m*).

(*a*) The result of all added together. (*b*) Containing the *sum* or chief part. (*c*) Taking before being properly permitted to do so. (*d*) A contraction of **surrigo,** *i.e.* *sub*, under, and *rego*, to rule. (*e*) Origin, spring, fountain. (*f*) From *Taberna, Fr. taverne*; probably from the habit of supping on tables or boards. (*g*) Silence concealing something. (*h*) Not touching, standing by itself; hence whole or entire. (*i*) To meddle with or *moderate* demands so as practically to defeat justice. (*j*) Because the greatest storms occur at well-known *times* or seasons. (*k*) Not to be confounded with "tense" under *tendo*. (*l*) A muscle serving to *stretch*, opposed to *flexor*. (*m*) In the sense of to offer, or a small vessel *attending* on a large one; but in the sense of soft, gentle, it comes from tero, *to rub*.

Teneo, tentus, *to hold:* re*tain'*, *ten'*et, main*tain'*, *ten'*able, *ten*ac'ity, per*tain'*, abs*tain'*, con*tent'*, con*tin'*ue, *ten'*ement, *ten'ancy*, ret'*inue*, *ten'dr*il, sub-lieu*ten'*ant, ob*tain'*.

Tento or **tempto,** *to try:* at*tempt'*, *tempt*, *tempt'er*.

Tenuis, *thin, slender:* at*ten'*uate, ex*ten'*uate, *tenu'*ity.

Tepeo, *to be lukewarm:* *tep'id*, *tep'*efy.

Terminus, *an end, a limit:* de*ter'mi*nate, in*ter'mi*nable, *term*, ex*ter'mi*nator, *ter'mini*, con*ter'mi*nous.

Tero, tritus, *to rub:* at*trit'*ion, con'*trite*, de*t'ri*ment, *trite*, *terse*.

Terra, *the earth:* *ter'r*itory, *ter'r*ace (*a*), dis'in*ter*, medi*terra'*nean, sub*terra'*nean, *terrà'*queous (*b*), *ter'r*ier (*c*), *terre'ne*.

Terreo, *to frighten:* *ter'r*ible, *ter'r*or, de*ter'*, de*ter'r*ent.

Testa, *a shell:* *test*, *testa'*ceous, *tes*ter.

Testis, *a witness:* at*test'*, con'*test*, pro*test'*, *testa'*ment, *tes'ti*mony, *tes'ti*fy, *tes'*tator, de*test'*.

Texo, *to weave:* con'*text*, *text'*ure, pre'*text*, *text*, *tis'*sue.

Timeo, *to fear:* *tim'*id, in*tim'*idate, *tim'*orous, *timid'*ity.

Tingo, tinctus, *to stain:* at*tain'*der, *tinct*, *tinge*, *tint*, *taint*, dis*tinct'*, *tinc'*ture.

Titillo, *to tickle:* *tit'ill*ate, *tickle*, *tickl*ish.

Titulus, *a title:* *enti'tle*, *ti'tle*, *tit'ular*, *ti'tle*-page.

Tolero, *to allow:* *tol'er*ate, *tol'er*able, in*tol'er*ant.

Torpeo, *to benumb:* *tor'p*id, *torpe'*do, *tor'por*.

Torqueo, tortus, *to twist:* con*tort'*, ex*tort'*, re*tort'*, *tor'*ment, *tor'*sion, *tort'*oise, *tor'tu*ous.

Totus, *the whole:* sur*tout'* (*d*), fac*totum* (*e*), *to'tal*, *total'*ity.

Trado, traditus, *to transmit, to deliver:* *tradit'*ion, *trai'*tor, *trai'*tress, *trea'*son (*f*), ex*tradit'*ion.

Traho, tractus, *to drag along, to draw:* *track*, *train*, re*ti're*, ab'*stract*, con*tract'*, re*treat'*, por'*trait*, be*tray'*, *tra'de*, *trade*, por*tray'* (*g*), por'*trai*ture (*g*).

Tranquillo, *to calm:* *tran'quil*, *tranquil'*lity, *tran'quil*ness, in*tran*-*quil'*lity.

(*a*) A bank of earth thrown up; hence a row of houses built on such a bank. (*b*) Consisting of land and water. (*c*) A dog that takes into the earth eagerly in pursuit of burrowing animals. (*d*) See *sur*, p. 124; an overcoat. (*e*) A doer of all work. (*f*) *Traitor*, one who delivers up or betrays his trust; *treason*, (*Fr. trahison*,) a breach of allegiance. (*g*) *Por* = *pro*; see luo.

Tremo, *to shake:* **trem'ble,** ***tre'mor,*** ***tremen'dous,*** ***trem'ulous.***

Trepido, *to hurry about in fear:* **intrep'id,** ***trepida'tion.***

Tres, tria, *three:* ***tri'angle,*** ***tri'pod,*** ***trip'artite,*** ***treb'le,*** ***tre'foil,*** ***trel'lis*** (*a*), ***tres'tle,*** ***trev'et*** or ***trivet*** (*b*), ***triv'ial,*** ***tress*** (*c*), ***trifle.***

Tribuo, *to give, bestow:* **at'tribute,** ***trib'ute,*** **contrib'ute,** **distrib'ute,** **ret'ribution.**

Tribus, *a tribe:* ***tribu'nal,*** ***trib'une*** (*d*), ***tribe.***

Trices, *hairs, trifles:* **ex'tricate,** **in'tricate,** **intrigue',** ***trick.***

Trouver (French), *to find:* **retriev'e,** **treas'ure-trove,** **retriev'er.**

Trudo, trusus, *to thrust:* **intru'de,** **extru'de,** **obtru'de,** **protru'de,** **abstru'se** (*e*), **intru'sion.**

Truncus, *a stem:* *trunk,* **detrun'cate,** **obtrun'cate,** ***trun'cate,*** *trunc'heon* (*f*), *trun'nion.*

Tuber, tuberis, *a tumour, a hump:* **tu'bercle,** **protu'berant.**

Tueor, tutus, *to see, gaze, watch:* **intu'itive,** ***tu'ition,*** ***tu'telage,*** *tu'tor,* *tu'trix.*

Tumeo, *to swell:* *tu'mor,* *tu'mult,* **contuma'cious,** ***tomb*** (*g*), *entomb,* *tomb'-stone,* *tu'mefy.*

Tundo, tusus, *to strike, to bruise:* **contuse',** **obtund',** **obtuse'.**

Turbo, *to confuse:* **disturb',** **perturb',** **perturba'tion,** ***trou'ble*** (*h*), *tur'bid* (*i*), *tur'moil,* *tur'bulent.*

Turgeo, *to swell out:* *tur'gent,* *tur'gid,* **turges'cence.**

Turpis, *filthy:* *tur'pitude.*

Ultimus, *last:* **ul'timate,** *pe'nult.* **ul'timo,** ***ultima'tum.***

Umbra, *a shadow:* *um'brage,* ***umbrel'la,*** **imum'brate,** ***sem'bra.***

Undo, *to rise in waves:* **abound** (*j*), **abund'ance,** **inun'date,** **un'dulate,** **superabound',** **redound'** (*k*), **redun'dant.**

Unguo, *to anoint:* **un'guent,** **unc'tion,** **unc'tuous,** **aneint'.**

Ungula, *a hoof, a claw:* **ungula'ted,** ***ungula'ta.***

(*a*) *Licium,* a weaver's thread; a lattice. (*b*) A stool with three legs, such as a piano-stool. (*c*) Because formerly made always of three plaits of hair. (*d*) An officer at Rome chosen to protect the plebeians. (*e*) Thrust from; hence hid away, complicated. (*f*) A short stick; a baton of authority. (*g*) *Fr. tombe;* a *raised* heap of earth; a sepulchral mound. (*h*) This word comes through the French form *troubler.* (*i*) Not clear, with the sediment stirred up. (*j*) *Ab,* from; flowing wave from or after wave. (*k*) The *d* is evidently euphonic.

Unus, *one, single:* *u'nity*, u'nion, u'nit, u'niverse, *uto'ne*, u'niform, *uni'*que (*a*), *u'niped*, *u'nify*, *uni'te*.

Urbs, urbis, *a city:* sub'*urb*, sub*urb'*an, *urb*an'ity.

Urgeo, *to press, to impel:* *urge*, *ur'*gency.

Uro, ustus, *to burn:* a*dust*, com*bus'*tible (*b*), incom*bus'*tible.

Utor, usus, *to use:* dis*u'se*, ab*u'se*, dis'a*buse*, *util'*ity, in*util'*ity, peru'*se*, *u'sury*, *u'surp* (*c*), *use'*fulness, *use'*lessness.

Vacca, *a cow:* *vac'*cine, *vac'*cinate, re*vaccina'*tion.

Vaco, *to be empty, free from:* *va'*cant, *vac'*uum, *va'*cancy, *evac'u*ate, *vaca'*tion.

Vado, vasus, *to walk, to rush:* in*va'de*, *eva'de*, in*va'*sion, *eva'*sion, *wade*, per*va'de*, *vā'de*-me'cum.

Vagus, *wandering, unsettled:* *va'*grant, *vaga'*ry, *vague*, *vag'*abond, **extrav'***agance*.

Valeo, *to be strong, to be well:* *avail'*, con*vales'*cence, equiv'*alent*, in*val'*id, *val'*et, *val'*iant, pre*vail'*, prev'*alence*, *vale*tudina'rian.

Vallum, *a wall:* *valla'*tion, circum*valla'*tion, in'ter*val*.

Valve, *leaves, folding doors:* bi'*valve*, *valve*, u'ni*valve*.

Vanus, *empty, vacant:* *vain*, *evanes'*cent, *van'*ity, *vaunt* (*d*), *va*nish'.

Vapor, vaporis, *exhalation, steam:* *va'pour*, *evap'*orate.

Varius, *spotted, diverse:* *vari'*ety, *vari*ega'te, *va'rious*, in*va'ri*able, *va'ry*, *va'ri*ance.

Vas, *a vessel:* *vase*, *vas'*cular, *ves'*sel, *vat*.

Vasto, *to lay waste:* dev'*astate*, *waste*. **Vastus,** *large; vast, vast'*ness.

Vates, *a prophet:* *vates*, *vat*icina'tion.

Veho, vectus, *to carry:* con'*vey*, con*vey'*, in*vec'*tive, *ve'hicle*, *ve'hemence*, *vex* (*e*), *vet'*erinary.

Vello, vulsus, *to pluck, to tear:* con*vul'se*, re*v'el* (*f*), *vell*ica'tion.

Velo, *to conceal:* de*vel'*op, re*veal'*, *veil*, *vail* (*g*), re*vela'*tion.

Vena, *a vein:* *vein*, *venesec'*tion, *ve'nous*, *vena'*tion.

(*a*) Without an equal. (*b*) The original form of *uro* was *buro*. (*c*) And *rapio*, to seize; to seize the use of. (*d*) To make an empty boast. (*e*) From its freq. *veso*, to jolt. (*f*) To carouse. "Antony, that *revels* long o' nights."—*Shaks.* (*g*) A veil; gratuity given to a servant, usually privately.

Vendo, *to sell:* **ve'nal, *vendee'*, *vent*, *ven'dible*, *vend*.**

Venenum, *poison:* *ven'om*, **enven'om**, *ven'omous*.

Veneror, *to adore:* **ven'erate, *ven'erable*, *venera'tion*.**

Venio, ventus, *to come:* **ad'*vent*, *prevent'*, *event'*, *adventi'tious*,** *adven'ture*, **av'*enue*** (*a*), **conven'ticle, *invent'*, *cov'enant*, *rev'enue*,** *vent*, *ven'ue* (*b*), *inven'tor*, *event'*, **Co*vent*-garden.**

Venor, *to hunt:* **ven'ison, *vena'tion*** (*c*), **ven'ery.**

Venter, *the belly:* *ven'tral*, *ven'tricle*, *ventril'oquy*, **bi-*vent'ral*.**

Ventus, *the wind:* *vent*, *ven'tilate*, *ven'tilator*.

Verbum, *a word:* *verb*, **ad'*verb*, *prov'erb*, *verba'tim*, *verbo'se*,** *verb'al*, *ver'biage*.

Vereor, *to feel awe of:* **reve're, rev'erence, Rev'erend** (*d*), **irrev'erent.**

Vergo, *to incline towards:* **converg'e, diverg'e, *verge*, converg'ent.**

Vermis, *a worm:* *vermip'arous*, ***ver'mis*** (*e*), ***vermil'ion*, *vermicel'li*, *ver'micous*, *ver'micule*** (*f*), ***worm*.**

Verno, *to bloom:* *ver'nal*, *ver'dant*.

Verso, verto, versus, *to turn:* **advert'**, **invert'**, **evert'**, **averse, avert'**, *di'vers*, **divert'**, *con'vert* (*g*), *ob'verse*, **ever'sion, divo'rce** (*h*),** *tergiversa'tion* (*i*), *tra'verse*, *u'niverse*, *verse*, *ver'sion*, *vor'tex*, *veer*,** *anniversa'ry*, *ver'tex*, *ver'sify*.

Verus, *true, genuine:* *ver'ify*, *ver'ity*, **aver' (*j*), *very*, *verisimil'itude*,** *ver'dict*.

Vestigium, *a foot-mark:* **inves'tigate, *ves'tige*.**

(*a*) Evidently *ad-venue*, a coming to an approach to a house. (*b*) The *place* or district of coming to trial. (*c*) The practice of hunting—not to be confounded with *venation*, the veining of leaves. (*d*) A title given to an ordinary clergyman, as being worthy of reverence: a dean is styled *very reverend*, a bishop *right reverend*, an archbishop *most reverend*. (*e*) Fr. *vermine*, formerly applied to all, now to small noxious animals. "This crocodile .... a dangerous vermin."—*Holland*. (*f*) From *vermiculus*, a little worm. (*g*) To avoid the offensiveness conveyed by *convert* or *pervert*, the word *vert* has lately been coined, and is now in general use. (*h*) A turning apart, separation, or lawful breaking of the marriage contract. (*i*) *Tergum*, the back; a turning the back on a previous engagement, an evasion. (*j*) *Ad-ver*, to affirm by the truth abiding: *average*, far from being connected with *verus*, expresses an indefinite idea, such as wharfage, storage, and was a day's work (Fr. *ouvrage*, work) due from a tenant to his lord, from which the meaning extended to be the *medium*, or mean, of anything.

Vestis, *a robe:* divest', circumvest', ves'try (*a*), invest', investi'ture (*b*), vest.

Veto, *to forbid:* ve'to, ve'toist.

Vetus, veteris, *old:* invet'erate, vet'eran.

Via, *a path, a road:* con'voy, de'viate, en'voy, ob'viate, ob'vious, pre'vious, vi'aduct, triv'ial, voy'age (*c*).

Vibro, *to shake:* vi'brate, vibra'tion.

Vicis, *a change, instead of:* vice-prin'cipal, vi'scount, vi'ce-ver'sa, vicis'situde, vic'ar, vicis'sitous.

Video, visus, *to see:* vis'ion, invis'ible, advice', en'vy, ev'idence, invid'ious, provide', purvey', sur'vey, vi'sor, vis'ta, vedet'.

Viduus, *empty:* void, avoid', wid'ow, devoid', unavoid'able.

Vigeo, *to grow, to be lively:* veg'etable, vig'or, vig'il, vig'ilance.

Vigil, *watchful:* vig'il, vig'ilance.

Vilis, *base, cheap:* revile', vile, vil'ify, vil'lain.

Vinco, victus, *to conquer:* convin'ce, convict', evin'ce, evict', prov'ince, vic'tim, van'quish, vic'tor.

Vindico, *to claim, to avenge:* vin'dicate, aven'ge, ven'geance.

Vinum, *wine:* vin'tage, vin'eyard, vin'egar, vint'ner, wine, vignet'te (*d*), vi'nery.

Violo, *to dishonour:* vi'olate, invi'olable, vi'olence.

Vir, *a man:* trium'vir, vir'ago, vir'ile.

Virgo, *a maid:* virgin, virgin'ity.

Virtus, *manhood, valour:* vir'tue, virtuo'so, vir'tual, virtu'.

Viridis, *green:* ver'dant, ver'digris.

Virus, *slime, poison:* vir'ulent, vi'rus.

Vita, *life:* vi'tals, viv'id, vivip'arous, vivisec'tion, vict'uals (*e*).

Vitium, *vice:* vitiate, vice, vic'ious.

Vito, *to shun:* inev'itable.

Vitrum, *glass:* vit'rify, vit'riol, vit'reous.

Vitupero, *to abuse:* vitu'perate, vitupera'tion.

Vivo, victus, *to live:* convi'vial, revi've, survi've, vi'able, vi'ands.

(*a*) A meeting of parishioners in the vestry-room, *i.e.*, where the clergy's *vestments* (robes, &c.) are kept. (*b*) A person instituted to a good living, or manor, was no longer naked. (*c*) Formerly a journey by land or sea; from *ago*, to do, and *via*. (*d*) A carving like the foliage of the (*vigne*) vine; any carving without a border. (*e*) This corruption annoyed Swift so much that he wrote "*victles.*"

Voco, *to call*: *vo'cal*, *vo'cable*, *accuqk'*, *ad'vocate*, *equiv'ocate* (*a*), *provo'ke*, *voc'ative*, *vow'el*, *voice*, *advow'son*, *in'vocate*, *revo'ke*.

Volo, *to will*: *voli'tion*, *involuntary*, *volunteer'*, *malev'olent*.

Volo, *to fly*: *vol'atile*, *vol'ley* (*b*).

Voluptas, *pleasure*: *volupt'uous*, *volupt'uary*.

Volvo, **volutus**, *to roll*: *convolve'*, *involve*, *evol've*, *evolu'tion*, *revolt'*, *volt*, *vol'ume* (*c*), *wal'low*.

Vomo, *to throw up*: *vom'it*, *vomi'tion*, *vom'itory*.

Voro, *to devour*: *vora'cious*, *devour'*, *herbiv'orous*, *omniv'orous*.

Vovco, **votus**, *to vow*: *avow'*, *devo'te*, *vo'tary*, *vow*, *vogue*.

Vulgus, *a crowd*: *vulgar'ity*, *vul'gar*, *vul'gate* (*d*), *promul'gate*.

Vulnus, **vulneris**, *a wound*: *vul'nerable*, *invul'nerable*.

(*a*) Formerly meant deliberately calling things that had essential differences by the same name. (*b*) Fr. *volée*, a flight of shots. (*c*) Books were formerly on parchment and *rolled* up. (*d*) An ancient Latin translation of the Bible, the only one considered authentic by the Catholic Church.

GREEK ROOTS.

Academus, *the owner of a grove at Athens where Plato taught philosophy:* acad'emy, academ'ical.

Achos, *pain:* *ache,* tooth'*ache.*

Aer, *the air:* *a'er*iform, *air'*y, *aer'*onaut, *aer'*ated (*a*).

Ago, *to lead:* dem'*ago*gue, ped'*ago*gue, e'*pact.*

Agon, *a combat:* *ag'ony,* an*tag'*onist.

Agora, *an oration:* al'le*gory,* pane*gyr'ic,* cat'*egory.*

Akouo, *to hear:* *acous'*tics, poly*acou'*stic.

Akron, *an extremity:* *a'cro*bat (*b*), *ac'*roliths, *acrote'*rion.

Allos, *another:* par*allel',* *allegor'*ical, *allop'*athy (*c*).

Anemos, *the wind:* *anem'*one, *anem*om'eter, *anem'*oscope.

Aner, andros, *a man:* *An'drew,* Alex*an'der,* *androt'*omy (*d*).

Angello (*αγγελλω*), *to bring news:* *an'gel,* ev*an'gel*ist.

Anthos, *a flower:* *anthol'*ogy, poly*an'thus.*

Anthropos, *a man:* philan'*thropy,* misan'*thropy,* *an'thro*poid.

Arche, *a beginning, government:* an'*archy,* *arch*bish'op, hep't*archy,* pa'tri*arch,* hier*ar'*chy, mon'*arch,* *archa'*ic, te'tr*arch.*

Arithmos, *number:* log'*arithm,* *arithmet'*ical.

Arteria, *a windpipe:* *ar'tery.*

Astron, *a star:* *as'ter*isk, *astrol'*ogy, *astron'*omy, dis*as'ter.*

Autos, *one's self, the same:* *au*tom'aton (*e*), *au'to*graph, *auto*biog'raphy, *tautol'*ogy.

Ballo, *to throw:* em'*blem, bolt,* par'*able,* sym'*bol,* pro*b'lem.*

Bapto, *to wash, to dip:* ana*bap'*tist, *bap'*tist, *bap'*tism.

Balsamon, *balm:* *bal'sam,* em*balm'.*

Baros, *weight:* *bar*om'eter, *bar*ol'ogy, *bar*yos'ma, *bar'*ytone.

Basis, *a pedestal:* *base'*ment, sur'*base.*

Biblos, *a book:* *bibliog'*rapher, *bi'ble, bibliop'*olist.

Bios, *life:* *biog'*raphy, cen'*obite,* amphi*b'*ious.

Bombos, *a humming sound:* *bomb, bomb*ardier'.

Botane, *grass, a plant:* *bot'an*ist, *bot'any.*

Bronchos, *the trachea:* *bron'chi*al, *bronchi'*tis. **Branchia,** *gills:* *branchiop'*oda.

Bryo (*βρυω*), *to burst forth:* em'*bryo.*

Calee, *to call:* *eccles'ias*tic.

(*a*) Aërated bread is made by using "aerated" instead of ordinary water to ferment the dough. (*b*) And *baino,* to go; a walker on tip-toe—a rope-dancer. (*c*) Ordinary medical practice as opposed to homœopathy. (*d*) A word now almost obsolete, meaning *dissection.* (*e*) An apparently self-moving machine.

Chaos, *confusion:* **cha'os, cha-ot'ic.**
Charis, *grace:* **char'ity, eu'-charist.**
Cheir, *the hand:* **cheirop'tera, chirog'raphy, surgeon** (*a*), **chira'gra.**
Chole, *anger, bile:* **mel'ancholy, chol'er.**
Chorda, *a string:* **chord, cord,** pen'ta*chord.*
Christos, *anointed:* **Chris'tian, Chris'tmas, unchris'tian.**
Chronos, *time:* **anach'ronism,** *chron'ic,* **chronom'eter, syn'-chronism.**
Chryses, *gold:* **chrys'alis, chrys'-olite.**
Chyles, *chyle:* **chyla'ceous, chy'-lous. Chuo,** *to melt:* **al'chymy,** *chem'ist, chyme.*
Cleros, *a lot:* **cler'gy, cler'ical.**
Cosmos, *the world:* **cosmet'ic,** *cosmog'raphy,* **cosmopol'itan.**

Daimon, *a false god:* **de'mon,** pan*demo'nium.*
Daktulos, *a finger:* **dactyl'ion,** *dactylon'omy.*
Deca, *ten:* **dec'agon, dec'alogue,** *de'canal.*
Demos, *the common people:* **dem'-agogue,** *dem'ocrat.*
Dendron, *a tree:* **rhodo*den'-dron** (*b*), *dendrol'ogy,* **den'-droid.**
Derma, *the skin:* **taxider'mist,** echin'o*derm, derma*tol'ogy.
Despotes, *a tyrant:* **despot'ic.**
Diaita, *food:* **di'et, dietet'ic.**
Diploos, *double:* **diploma** (*c*).
Dis, di, *twice:* **dissyl'lable, di-lem'ma,** *diph'thong.*
Do (*δω*), **dotos,** *to give:* **an'ec-dote,** *dose.*
Dokeo, *to think:* **or'thodox,** het'ero*dox,* par'a*dox.* **Dog-ma,** *a tenet:* *dogmat'ic, dog'ma.*
Dunamis, *force:* *dynam'ics, dy'nasty.*
Dus, *bad:* *dys'entery, dys'pep-sy* (*d*), *dys'phony.*

Eido, *to see;* **eidos,** *an image:* *idol, idea,* beau-*ideal* (*e*), ka-*leidoscope* (*f*), cu'*boid.*
Elao, elaso, *to drive:* *elas'tic.*
Electron, *amber:* *electrify, elec-tric'ity.*
Elegos, *a mournful poem:* *el'egy, el'egist.*
Eleemosyne, *pity:* *eleemos'y-nary, alms* (*g*), *alms*-deed.
Emeo, *to vomit:* *emet'ic, eme-tol'ogy.*
Epos, *a word:* *ep'ic,* ortho'*epy.*
Ergon, *a work:* sur'*geon, ener-get'ic,* syn'*ergy.*
Ethnos, *a race:* *ethnol'ogy, eth-nog'raphy,* heath'*en* (*h*). **Ethos,** *a custom:* *eth'ics, eth'ical.*
Etumon, *true, real:* *etymol'ogy, etymolog'ical, et'ymon.*
Eu (*εὖ*), *well, good:* *eu'logy, eu'phony, eulo'gium; ev'angelist, eu'phemism.*

(*a*) Formerly and even now written *chirurgeon.* (*b*) The rose-tree—*rhodon,* a rose. (*c*) Because a *duplicate* used to be kept of writings conferring privileges. (*d*) And *pepto,* to digest. (*e*) *Be-i-de'-al,* ideal excellence. (*f*) *Kalos,* beautiful, and *scopeo,* to see. (*g*) "Letters, like soldiers, drop off in a long march," says Horne Tooke; and so with this word, which had six syllables in Greek and Latin. See p. 122. (*h*) "At the introduction of Christianity the dwellers on the German *heaths* longest resisted the truth."—*Trench.*

Gameo, *to marry:* big'*amy*, amal'*gam* (*a*), cryptoga'mia.
Gaster, *the belly:* gas'tric, *gastron*'omer, *gasterop*'oda (*b*).
Ge (*gn*), *the earth:* geog'raphy, ap'*ogee*, geom'etry, *ge*'onomy.
Gennao, *to be born:* gene'sis, *geneal*'ogy. **Genos**, *race, genus:* homoge'neous, heteroge'neous, ox'y*gen* (*c*).
Glossa, *the tongue* (*d*)*:* glos'sary, *gloss*, *glosso*g'raphy, pol'y*glot*, epi*glot*'tis (*e*).
Glukus, *sweet:* glu'cic, *glu*'cose, *glyc*'erine.
Glupho, *to engrave:* glyp'tic, *glyph*, *glyptog*'raphy, hiero*glyph*'ic.
Gnomon, *an indicator:* gno'*mon*, *gnomon*'ics.
Gonia, *an angle:* *goniom*'etry, pen'ta*gon*, diag'*onal*, *coign*.
Grapho, *to write;* **gramma**, *a letter:* *graph*'ic, ichnog'*raphy*, an'a*gram*, bibliog'*raphy*, chronog'*raphy*, calig'*raphy*, di'a*gram*, ep'i*graph*, pro'*gramme*, *gram*'*mar*, hagiog'*raphy* (*f*), en*gra*'*ve*, hydrog'*raphy*, lexicog'*rapher*, tele*graph*, typog'*raphy*, orthog'*raphy*, stenog'*raphy* (*g*).
Gumnos, *naked:* *gymnas*'tics, *gymna*'*sium*.
Gune, *a woman:* gy'narchy, miso*g*'*yny*, philo*g*'*yny*.
Gyros, *a ring* (*h*)*:* *gyr*'omancy, *gyre*.

Haima, **haimatos**, *blood:* *hæ*'*mal*, *Hæ*'*matite*, *hem*'*orrhage*.
Haireo, *to seize, to take away:* *her*'*esy*, *heret*'*ical*, aph*œr*'*esis*, di*œr*'*esis*.
Hedra, *a chair:* cat*he*'*dral*, *chair*.
Helios, *the sun:* peri*he*'*lion*, *Helio*p'olis, *he*'*lioscope*, par*he*'*lion* (*i*).
Hemera, *a day:* eph*em*'*eral*, ep*he*'*meris*, *hemero*cal'lis (*j*).
Hemisus, *half:* *hem*'*isphere*, *hem*'*istich*, *hem*'*itone*, *me*'grim (*k*).
Heros, *a brave man:* *he*'*ro*, *he*'*roism*, *he*'*roine*.
Heteros, *the other, different:* *het*'*erodox*, *heteroge*'*neous*, *het*'*eroclite*.
Hieros, *sacred:* *hi*'*erarchy*, *hiero*glyph'ics, *hierol*'ogy.
Hippos, *a horse:* *hippoph*'*agy*, *hip*'*podrome*.

(*a*) And *ama* (*ἅμα*), together. (*b*) A class of animals (mollusks) with a fleshy disc under the belly serving as a foot, such as the snail. (*c*) "A generator of acids," but it produces "oxides," &c.: hence *hydrogen*, "a generator of water," and *nitrogen*, "a generator of nitre." (*d*) Attic, *glotta*. (*e*) The cartilage at the root of the tongue which covers the *glottis*, or opening of the windpipe. (*f*) *Hagios*, holy. (*g*) *Stenos*, narrow. (*h*) *Tooke* gives *veer* and *swerve* from this root. (*i*) *Par* for *para*—a mock sun. (*j*) *Kalos*, beautiful—the day-lily. (*k*) In a misdivision we are assured that "a nadder" became *an adder;* hence we have *adder* where the Anglo-Saxons had *nadder*. *Megrim* has undergone an opposite process: L. *hemicranium;* in French the *he* dropping out, (taken for the article *la*,) it became *micraine*, and then *migraine*.

Homeo, *like:* *homeop'athy,* *homoge'neous.*

Hora, *an hour:* *horol'ogy,* *hor'ary.*

Horos, *a limit:* *aph'orism,* *hori'zon.*

Hudor, *water:* *hydraul'ics* (*a*), *hydrostat'ics,* *hy'dropsy* or *drop'sy,* *hydrapho'bia* (*b*), *hydrog'raphy.*

Hugeia, *health:* *hy'giene,* *hygei'anism.*

Humen, *the god of marriage:* *hymene'al,* *hy'men.*

Humnos, *a divine song:* *hymn'al,* *an'them* (*c*).

Ichnos, *a footstep:* *ichneu'mon* (a small animal which follows the track of the crocodile, and devours its eggs), *ichnog'raphy.*

Idios, *peculiar:* *id'iom,* *idiosyn'crasy,* *idiot'ic.*

Ikon, *an image:* *icon'oclast* (*d*), *iconom'ical.*

Isos, *equal:* *isos'celes,* *isoth'eral,* *isomet'ric,* *ics.*

Istemi, *to place:* *ec'stasy,* *apos'tasy.*

Jour (*French*), *a day:* *jour'ney-man,* *jour'nal,* *adjourn',* *so'journ.*

Kalo, Kauso, *to burn:* *caus'tic-ize,* *caus'tic,* *caus'us.*

Kakos, *evil:* *cacog'raphy,* *cacode'mon.*

Kalamos, *a stalk:* *calam'ity* (*e*).

Kalypto, kalypso, *to conceal:* *apoc'alypse.*

Kanon, *a rule:* *can'on,* *uncanon'ical.*

Kephale, *the head:* *acephal'ocia* (*f*), *acephali* (*g*), *cephal'ic.*

Keras, keratos, *a horn:* *rhinoc'eros* (*h*), *ceras'tes* (*i*), *monoc'eros.*

Kleros, *a lot:* *cler'gy,* *clerk,* *uncler'ical,* *cle'romancy.*

Klino, *to bend, to slant;* **klimax,** *a ladder:* *clin'ical,* *cli'max,* *anticli'nal,* *cli'mate* (*j*).

Knao, *to scrape:* *gnaw* or *knaw.*

Koinos, *common, public:* *ep'icene.*

Kokko, *to cry:* *cuck'oo,* *cuck'oo-flow'er.*

Kolon, *a limb, an intestine:* *co'lon,* *col'ic.*

Kopto, *to cut, to strike:* *cope* (*k*), *recoup',* *coin,* *chop,* *chap,* *syn'cope,* *coup'on.*

Kosmos, *in order, the universe:* *cosmet'ic,* *cosmog'raphy,* *cos'mos.*

Kratos, *power:* *aristoc'racy* (*l*).

Krino, *to divide, to search into;*

(*a*) *Aulos,* a pipe; the motion of water in pipes. (*b*) *Phobos,* fear. In Haiti they fill the wound with gunpowder, and flash it three or four times, for an effectual cure. (*c*) *Anti,* against or opposite; formerly always sung, the choir being divided into two or more parts. (*d*) *Clao,* to break. (*e*) A storm so violent as to break the grain stalks. (*f*) A class of headless molluska, such as the oyster. (*g*) A Christian sect in the 5th century who acknowledged no head or emperor. (*h*) And *rhis,* the nose. (*i*) The horned viper. (*j*) "Ancient geographers reckoned twenty-four climates from the equator to the poles, to mark the obliquity of the sphere to the horizon which gives rise to the inequality of day and night."—*Brande.* (*k*) To engage in conflict. (*l*) *Aristos,* the best; *i.e.,* government by the *best* not the wealthiest, nor the noisiest, not the cleverest) men in the state.

Krites, *an arbiter: crisis* (*a*), *crite'rion*, *crit'ic*, *crit'icism*.

Krypto, *to hide*: apoc'*rypha*, *crypt*, *crypto*gam'ic, hyp'o*crite*.

Kuklos, *a circle*: *cy'cle*, *cyclopædia* (*b*).

Kuon, kunos, *a dog*: *cyn'ic*, *cyn'osure*.

Labo, lambano, *to take, to grasp*: *lab'ium*'eter, dissyl'*lable*.

Lampo, *to shine*: *lamp*, *lamp'*-lighter.

Laos, *the people*: *la'ity*, *lay*, *lay'*-brother.

Lego, lexo, *to speak*: di'*alect*, *lexicog'rapher*.

Leipo, leipso, *to leave, to be wanting*: *eclips'e*, el*lips'e* (*c*), e*klip'tical*.

Logos, *a word, account, reason, thought*: apol'*ogy*, astrol'*ogy*, cat'a*logue*, epi'*logue*, etymol'*ogy*, ichthyol'*ogy* (*d*), conchol'*ogy* (*e*), tautol'*ogy*, phrenol'*ogy*, pro*logue'*, ornithol'*ogy* (*f*), *logo*m'achy, *log'ic*, ontol'*ogy* (*g*), nosol'*ogy* (*h*), teleol'*ogy*.

Lithos, *a stone*: *lith*ot'omy, *li*-*thog'*raphy, a'ero*lith*.

Luo, luso, *to loosen*: a*nal'yse*, para*lyse*, pal'*sied*, an'a*lyst*.

Mache, *a battle*: nau'*machy*, *seiom'achy*.

Mania, *fury, frenzy*: *ma'niac*, mono*ma'nia*.

Manteia, *divination*: nec'romancy (*i*).

Mao, masso, *to chew*: *mash*, *mas'*ticable, *mastica'tion*, *mess*.

Martureo, *to bear witness*: *mar'tyr*, *martyr*ol'ogy, pseudo*mar'tyr*.

Mathema, *learning*: *mathemat'ics*.

Melos, *an air, a song*: *mel'ody*, *melo*dra'ma (*j*), Phil'o*mel*.

Mesos, *the middle*: *mes'*olobe, *mes*-oxal'ic.

Meter, *a mother*: *metro*p'olis.

Metreo, *to measure*: *met'ro*-graph, *me'ter*, gasom'*eter*, barom'*eter*, geom'*etry*, hygrom'*eter*, eudiom'*eter* (*k*).

Miasma, *defilement*: *mias'ma*, *miasmat'ic*.

Mikros, *little*: *mi'cro*scope, *microl'ogy*.

Mimos, *a copyist*: *mime*, *mim'ic*, *mim'icry*.

Misos, *grudge, hatred*: *misan'*-thrope, *misog'ynist*.

Mnestis, *remembrance*: *amnes'ty*, *mneumon'ics* (*l*).

Monos, *alone, only*: *mon'arch*, *mon'astery*, *monk*, *mon'o*-chrome, *monoc'racy*, *mon'o*-graph, *monom'achy*.

Morphe, *shape*: met*amor'phose*, *mor'phia*, anthro*mor'phism*.

(*a*) Plural *crises*; also *thesis* makes *theses*, *basis*, *bases*, &c. (*b*) Or *encyclopædia*, from *paideia*, instruction, and *en*, in. (*c*) One of the conic sections with something *wanting* to make it a circle; *eclipse* is merely a leaving out or *want* of light. (*d*) *Ichthus*, a fish. (*e*) *Concha*, a shell. (*f*) *Ornis*, a bird. (*g*) *Ontos*, being, the science of our existence. (*h*) *Nosos*, disease. (*i*) *Nekros*, a dead body. (*j*) A kind of pantomime. (*k*) And *eudia*, calm air; used in measuring volumes of gas, &c. (*l*) A scheme for assisting the memory, usually brought forward by quacks, and generally more difficult to learn than the reality.

Muo, *to shut*: *mys'*tic, *mys'*tery, *mys*tify'.
Muon, *a muscle*: *myo*l'ogy, *myo*t'omy.
Murios, *ten thousand*: *myr'*iad, *myr'*iapod.
Muthos, *a fable*: *mytho*l'ogy, *myth'*ical.

Naus, *a ship*; **nautes**, *a seaman*: *nau'*sea, *nau'*tical, *nau'*tilus (*a*).
Nectar, *the drink of the gods* (*b*), *nec'tar*, *necta'*rean.
Neos, *new*: *ne'*ophyte, *neo*ra'ma, *neo*ter'ic, *new*, *news*, Na'ples.
Nesos, *an isle*: Cher'*sonese* (*c*).
Neuron, *a nerve*: *neu*ral'gia (*d*), *nerve*, *ener'*vate, *neu*rot'omy.
Nomos, *a law*: astron'*omy*, *no*mol'ogy, deuteron'*omy* (*e*), econ'*omist*.

Octo, *eight*: *oc'*tagon, *oc'*tuple, *oct'*archy.
Ode, *an ode*, *a song*: psalm'*ody*, mel'*ody*, par'*ody*, *ode*, rhap'sody (*f*), trag'*edy* (*g*).
Odos, *a way*: ex'*odus*, meth'*od* (*h*), epi'*sode*, syn'*od*, pe'ri*od*.
Oikos, *a dwelling*, *a temple*: *econ*'omy, di'*ocese* (*i*), par'*ish*, paro'*chial*.
Onoma, *a name*: **synon'ymous**, **anonym'ity**, **anon'ymous**.
Optomai, **horao**, *to see*: *op'*tics, *optic*'ian. **Ops**, *the aspect*: dr*opsy*—*see Hudor*. **Orama**, *a view*: dio*ram'a*, pan*ora*m'a, cos*mora*m'a.
Organon, *an engine*: *or'gan*, *organiza*'tion—*see ergon*.
Orkos, *an oath*: ex'*orcise*.
Osteon, *a bone*: *osteo*l'ogy, *os'teo*lite, perios'*teum*.
Ostrakon, *a shell*, *a tablet*: *oys'ter*, *os'tra*cise (*j*).
Oxus, *sharp*: *ox'*alis, *ox'*ide, par'*oxysm*, *ox'*idize.
Ozo, *to smell*: o'*zone* (*k*).

Paion, *a joyous song*: *pa'on*, *pe'*anism.
Pais, **paidos**, *a boy*: *ped'*agogue, orthopæd'*ic*.
Palaios, *old*, *ancient*: *paleo*g'raphy, *paleo*sau'rus, *paleo*ntol'ogy.
Pappas, *a father*: *papa'*, *pa*pacy, *Pope*.
Pas, **pan**, *all*: *pan'*creas (*l*), *panace'a* (*m*), *pan'*oply, *pano*ram'a, *pan'*theism, *pan*tech'nicon (*n*), *pan*egyr'ic.
Pascha, *the passover*: *Pas'chal*.

(*a*) Greek *nautilos*, a little sailor. (*b*) *Ambrosia* was their food. (*c*) *Cheros*, land—a peninsula. (*d*) And *algos*, pain. (*e*) *Deuteros*, second. (*f*) *Rhapso*, to stick together—pieces strung together without natural cohesiveness. (*g*) *Tragos*, a goat; the goat song, because when feasts were kept in Greece in honour of Bacchus a goat was offered as a sacrifice. (*h*) Μετα (*meta*), according to. (*i*) And *di*, apart; the dwellers apart or at some distance, while *parish* was applied to the dwellers (*para*) near each other, and "*person* (*persona ecclesiæ*) is the chief ecclesiastic *person* in the parish."—*Blackstone*. (*j*) At Athens the names of those to be banished were written on a shell. (*k*) May be termed condensed oxygen, and was discovered by Schönbein in 1839. (*l*) *Kreas*, flesh. (*m*) *Akeomai*, to heal. (*n*) A large store-house for valuables; accidentally burnt in London, 1874, the loss being tens of thousands of pounds.

Pathos, *feeling:* **pathology,** ap'athy, sym'pathy.
Pauo, pauso, *to cease:* *pause.*
Petalon, *a leaf:* *pet'al,* bipet'alous.
Petra, *a rock:* saltpe'tre, *pet'rify.*
Phago, *to eat:* ichthyoph'agist, sarcoph'agous.
Phaino, *to make clear, to appear:* *fan'ciful,* *phan'tom,* epiph'any, *phase.*
Pharmakon, *a drug:* *phar'macy,* *pharmaceu'tic.*
Phemi, phraxo, phesi, *to speak:* *pha'sis,* blasphe'me, em'*phasis*, *phrase,* par'a*phrase,* *phrase*ol'ogy.
Philos, *a lover:* *philos'ophy,* *Phil*adel'phia, *phil*an'thropy, *Phil*harmon'ic (*a*), *phil'omel,*
Phleps, phlebos, *a vein:* *phlebot'omy,* *fleam.*
Phobos, *fright, terror:* hydro*pho'bia,* photo*pho'bia.*
Phone, *a sound:* *phonet'ic,* eu*pho'nious,* poly*phon'ic.*
Phos, photos, *light:* *pho'to*graph, *phos'phorous.*
Phren, *the mind:* *phrenol'ogy,* *phrenet'ic* or *fran'tic.*
Phthio (*φθιω*), *to waste away:* *phthi'sis.*
Phusis, *nature:* *physian'thropy,* *phys'ic,* *phys'ics,* meta*phy'sics.*
Phuton, *a plant:* zo'o*phyte,* em*phyte*u'sis, *phytiv'orous.*
Pilos, *wool:* *pil'low,* *pil'lion.*
Plane, *wandering:* *plan'etary.*
Pleos, *full, more;* **plethos,** *a crowd:* *ple'onasm,* *pleth'ora.*
Plesso, *to smite:* ap'o*plexy.*
Pneuma, *air, breath:* *pneumat'ic,* pleuro-*pneumo'nia* (*b*).
Poieo, *to make* *po'et,* pharmacopœ'*ia.*
Polemos, *war.* *polem'ics,* *pol'emarch.*
Poleo, *to turn round, to sell:* *pole, polar'ity,* mono*p'oly* (*c*), bibliop'*olist.*
Polis, *a city:* *polic'e,* *polit'ical,* cosmop'*olite,* Constantino'*ple,* *pol'icy.*
Polus, *many:* *pol'yglot,* *poly*on'omy, *Poly*ne'sia.
Pompe, *an escort:* *pomp, pom*pous, *pompos'ity.*
Pous, podos, *a foot:* *pod'agra* (*d*), antip'*odes,* pol'*ypode.*
Prasso, praxo, *to do:* *prac'tical,* *prac'tice,* *pragmat'ical* *prax'is,* ortho*prax'y.*
Presbus, *old* (*e*): *Presbyte'rian,* *pres'byter, priest* (*f*).
Protos, *first:* *pro'to,* *pro'tocol* (*g*).
Psallo, *to play:* *psalm,* *psal'mody.*
Pseudos, *a lie:* *pseu'do*-martyr.
Psuke, *the mind:* *psychol'ogy,* metem*psycho'sis.*
Pur, *fire:* *pyre,* *pyri'tes,* em*pyr'ical* (see p. 74.)

(*a*) A modern London theatre. (*b*) *Pleura,* the side; inflammation in the side and lungs; hence *pleurisy.* (*c*) *Sole* right of buying or selling an article, or trading with a country, long looked upon as a prerogative of the Crown; nearly all abolished by law, 1601-2; but partially re-introduced by the unhappy Charles I., 1630; and finally abolished by the Long Parliament, 1640. (*d*) The gout. (*e*) *Presbuteros* is the comparative = older. (*f*) *Anglo-Saxon* preost, *French* prêtre, (*g*) The first or original draught of a despatch or treaty.

Rheo, *to flow:* ***rheum,*** rheumat'ic, cata***rrh,*** diar***rhœ'a,*** res'in, ros'in, hem'or***rhage,*** ***rhu'***barb (*a*).

Rhin, *the nose:* ***rhino***c'eros.

Rhuthmos, *measured motion:* ***rhyme, rhythm.***

Rhodon, *a rose:* ***rose,*** roset'te.

Sarx, *flesh:* ***sar'***casm, ***sarc***ol'ogy, ***sarc***oph'agy.

Saura, *a lizard:* ***sau'ria,*** ichthyo***sau'rus.***

Scandalon, *a snare:* ***scan'dal,*** ***scan'dal***ous.

Schisma, *a division:* ***schism,*** ***schismat'***ic.

Skene, *a stage:* ***scene,*** ***sce'***nic, ***scen***og'raphy.

Skia, *a shadow:* ***sci'***omancy, Anti***scii,*** ***sci***op'tic.

Skopeo, *to look:* ***scope,*** tel'e***scope,*** mi'cro***scope,*** steth'o***scope,*** bi***shop*** (*b*).

Skotia, *darkness:* ***scot'***omy.

Sophos, *to be wise* or *shrewd:* ***soph'***ist, philos'***ophy.***

Spasmos, *a convulsion:* ***spasm,*** ***spasm***od'ic.

Speiro, *to sow seed:* ***sperm,*** ***sper***mace'ti.

Sphaira, *a ball:* ***sphere,*** at'mo***sphere.***

Stasis, *the posture of standing:* ***statis'***tics, sys'***tem.***

Stello, *to despatch, to place:* apos'***tle,*** sys'***tole,*** epis'***tle,*** peri***stal'***tic.

Stereos, *solid:* ***stereo***m'etry, ***ster'eo***type, ***ster'eo***scope.

Stigma, *a mark of disgrace:* ***stig'ma***tize, ***stig'ma.***

Stichos, *a line, a verse:* dis'***tich,*** acros'***tic,*** hem'i***stich.***

Stoa, *a porch:* ***Sto'***ics (*c*), ***sto'***icism.

Stoma, stomatos, *the mouth:* ***stom'ach.***

Stratos, *an army:* ***strat'***agem, ***strat'***egy.

Strophe, *a turning:* apos'***trophe,*** catas'***trophe.***

Stulos, *a pillar* or *column* (*d*)*:* ***sty'lo***bate.

Syrtis, *a sand-bank:* ***syr'tis, syrt.***

Taphos, *a tomb:* ep'***itaph,*** cen'o***taph.***

Taxo, taxo, *to place in order:* syn'***tax, tactic***'ian, syn***tag'ma*** (*e*), ***tax'***idermy.

Techne, *an art;* **techton,** *a builder:* ***tech'***nical, arch'***itect,*** poly***tech'***nic, pan***tech'***nicon.

Tele, *far off:* ***tel'***egraph, ***tel'e***scope.

Temno, *to cut, to wound;* **tome, tomos,** *a cutting, a slice:* hec'a***tomb,*** gastro'***omy,*** epi'***pme,*** teno'***tomy*** (*f*)**,** ana'***tomy.***

(*a*) From its medicinal properties. (*b*) And *epi*, on or over. This word has come a long journey, from *episcopus*, and bears marks of attacks by the way—*e* and *us* were lopped out, *p* became *b*, and *c*, *k*. (*c*) Zeno and his successors, the founders of the Stoics, who hold that a wise man ought to be free from passion, pain, or grief, lectured in a porch at Athens. (*d*) *Style, stiletto,* &c., are from the Latin *stilus*, a stake. (*e*) Lately used by the best writers—anything put in order, such as a squadron, a schedule, &c. (*f*) *Tenon*, a tendon; a system of surgery, chiefly subcutaneous, now much in use for curing deformities of the feet or hands.

Theaomai, *to gaze on:* *the'atre, the'orem.*
Theke, *a store-house:* apo*th'e*cary, bib'lio*theke.*
Theos, *a god:* *theol'ogy,* a'*the*ism, mono*the'*ism, Heno*the'*ism, poly*the'*ism.
Ther, therion, *a wild beast:* mega*the'rium, tre*acle (*a*).
Therme, *heat:* *ther'mal, ther'*mom'eter, iso*ther'mal.*
Tithemi, *to place;* **thesis,** *a placing:* ana*th'ema, the'sis,* anti*th'esis,* syn'*thesis.*
Tome, *a cutting, a division:* a*t'om, tome,* hec'a*tomb,* gastro*t'omy,* ana*t'omist,* trache*ot'omy.*
Tonos, *a chord, a tone:* *tone,* into'*ne, tune,* bar'y*tone, tu'n*able.
Topos, *a place:* *topog'raphy, top'ic, topol'ogy.*
Toreuma, *embossed work:* *toreuma*tol'ogy, *toreutic'.*
Toxicon, *poison:* *tox'ical,* in*toxica'tion, toxicol'ogy.*
Trapeza, *a table:* *trape'zium, trape'zoid.*
Tropos, *a turning:* *trop'ic, tro'phy, trope.*
Tupto, *to strike;* **tupso,** *a blow, a mark:* *type, tym*pa'num, prot'o*type, typ'ical.*
Tuphos, *stupor:* *ty'phoid* (*b*), *typho*ma'nia, *ty'phus.*
Turannos, *a master, a despot:* *ty'rant, tyran'nical, tyran'ni*cide.

Xanthus, *yellow:* *xan'thic, xan'thine, xan'tho*phyll.
Xulon, *wood:* *xy'lite, xylo'*chlore.

Zelos, *zeal:* *zeal'ot, zeal.*
Zoon, *an animal:* *zo'diac, zool'*ogy, *zo'*ogeny, *zo'*ophyte, *zoot'*omy.
Zumo, *to ferment:* *zy*gomat'ic, *zymol'*ogy, *zymo'sis.*

(*a*) Chaucer writes "*triacle,*" so named under the prevalent opinion that a confection of viper's flesh was a cure for a viper's bite—now a syrup of molasses. (*b*) A kind of low fever, commonly called *gastric,* because it originates in derangement of the stomach, occasioned by inhaling noxious gases, drinking impure water, &c.

ENGLISH VULGARISMS.

The vulgarisms most observable among the English are (1) sounding **h** before words beginning with a vowel, and omitting its sound at the beginning of a word where it should stand. Thus instead of *eggs* they say **heggs**, and instead of *harp* they say **arp**. (2) There is a general tendency to pass over the **r** in a word, and sometimes to end a word with an **r** which should have none. Thus the omnibuses going daily to *Hornsey Rise*, go to **Honsey Rise**, *Mr. Bourner* is **Mr. Boner**, while *Mr. Haughton* is **Mr. Auton**, and so on. (3) **w** is sometimes used for **v**. Thus *vestry* is called **westry**, and *wig* is **vig**. (4) **Yur** is often used for *or* (*see page* 114), and **ere**. For *this man* they often say **this ere man**. Instead of "He bought an old ear-ring at an auction," the uneducated Englishman would say, "Ee bought a hold hearing at a hockshin." The good dame said, "My 'usband is a houtdoor hofficer of Hexcise;" and a young lady once asked, "His this the Hangel, Hislington," for "Is this the Angel, Islington."

IRISH VULGARISMS.

The great difficulty to a Hibernian is in the sound **ee**, which he always makes *a*, and using the short sound of **i** for short *e*. Instead of "When I went in the agent gave me a seat while he wrote out the receipt," he says, "Whin I wint in the agent gave me a sait while he wrote out the resait." In the North the vulgarisms are of a Scotch character, such as **beg** for *bag*, **heighth** for *height*, **cud** for *could*, **wud** for *would*, &c.

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